THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum* in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

* * Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proo is presented.

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WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
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W. W. HOLDEN,
CHARLES B. ROOT, } *Executive Committee*.

J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*.

July 10, 1855. 66—

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Balttimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 3000 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.

S. MARCH.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one doliar per annum, *payable in advance*.

A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully songht and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.

THOS. J. LEMAY.

Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1855 and close the last Thursday in May.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.

T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Dec. 19, 1854. 9—1yw.

New Bakery and Candy Manufactory.

MRS. HARDIE DESIRES TO SAY TO THE public that she has recently employed a superior Baker and Candy Maker. She will keep constantly for sale

Cakes and Candies of great Variety,

and is now prepared to execute orders for cake for dinners and parties. Families and hotels can be supplied with any kind or any quality of desserts.

She will fill orders for Candy at wholesale, and forward it to any part of the State.

Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1854. 3—tf.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.

Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.

Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his personal attention to business intrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns. Liberal advances made on consignments for sale in this market, or for shipment to Northern Ports.

March 9, 1855. 31—1y.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by

JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES
Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys,
Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings,
Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by

JAMES McKIMMON.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 17, 1855. No. 94.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS ARE now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Mill Irons; Level's Corn and Cob Crushers; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 22, 1855. 35—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.

F. M. CAPEHART.

Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.

I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,

W. P. BEAMAN.

WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.

Yours, truly,

GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.

R. R. PARKER.

Murfreesboro', Aug 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.

Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.

A. W. DARDEN.

MURFREESBORO', N. C.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.

RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.

Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.

For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C

FROM WASHINGTON TO PORTSMOUTH AND BEAUFORT, N. C.

THE STEAMER AUTORIA, CAPT. JOSEPHUS WALLACE, will commence her regular trips between Washington and Beaufort, on Saturday, July 14th.

Leave Washington for Beaufort every Saturday morning at 5 o'clock, A. M., and leave Beaufort every Monday morning at 6 o'clock, A. M.

The Steamer will touch at Portsmouth going and returning. Fare to Portsmouth $2; to Beaufort $4; from Portsmouth to Beaufort $2. Meals extra.

Passengers from the Western part of the State will find this the most pleasant route to Beaufort, as they can take Cars from Goldsboro' or Weldon to Wilson, where they will take a first rate line of Stages, on a good Plank Road to Greenville, a distance of thirty-seven miles, and from Greenville to Washington they will take the fine Steamer Gov. Morehead, twenty-five miles to Washington.

BENJ. F. HANKS.

Washington, July 5th, 1855. 65—tf.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—Jam Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Meudenhall, Wm. S. Ren McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W gh; E. F. Lilly, Wades-borough, L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greenso wn; Joshua Taylor, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wil ington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetterille; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.

August 6, 1854. 75—tf

DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE HIS residence immediately opposite the Bank of the State. The lot faces 310 feet on Newbern street, and runs back 150 feet with Blunt street. The improvements consist of the dwelling containing six comfortable rooms, a servant's house with five rooms, a kitchen, an office, and a stable. The garden is one of the largest and most productive in the City, and is well stocked with fruit trees.

Persons desiring to purchase will be shown the premises on application to WILLIAM J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

NOTICE.—SOMETHING NEW IN THE WAY OF India Rubber Crying Doll Babies—assorted sizes. Call soon if you would like to see them, at the

N. C. BOOK-STORE.

Raleigh, July 17, 1855. 78—

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING AT OCTOBER Term, 1855, of Yadkin County Court, qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of Jonathan Jones, deceased, and the said Jones having, by his last will, directed that all his real and personal estate be sold at public auction.

The undersigned will offer for sale, at the late residence of the deceased, on the 5th day of December next, and continue from day to day until all is sold, the following real and personal estate, to wit: A valuable tract of land on which the dec'd's family resided, lying on the Yadkin river, in Yadkin County, eight miles west of Rockford, containing between four and five hundred acres, of which about 150 acres is rich bottom land, and in a high state of cultivation; the uplands are of very good quality; the land is well watered, and has upon it a very comfortable dwelling house, and other convenient out-houses and improvements, and is situated in a very healthy region of country, and in a neighborhood of good society. Also, four negro slaves, a boy about 17 years of age, a girl about 13, and two small boys, one about 7 and the other 5 years old, and all very likely. All the stock of cattle, hogs and sheep, a large quantity of corn, wheat, rye and oats, provender, &c.—A large lot of sole and upper leather. All the household and kitchen furniture. One new waggon. One set blacksmith's tools. And all the farming tools, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

A credit of twelve months will be given, upon the purchasers giving bonds with approved security.

All persons indebted to the estate are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment. And all those having claims against the estate are notified to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN JERVIS, *Executor*.

October 8, 1855. 92—td.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, FRANKLIN COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1855.

A paper writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Thomas Williams, deceased, is propounded for probate, in open Court, by W. S. Harris, the Executor thetein named; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wright B. Hendrick, and Mary his wife, and Jesse Williams, some of the heirs-at-law, and next of kin of the said Thomas Williams, deceased, reside beyond the limits of this State; therefore, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House, in the town of Louisburg, on the second Monday of December, A. D., 1855, then and there to see proceedings in this cause, and to make themselves parties to the same if they think proper so to do.

Witness: Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the second Monday of September, A. D., 1855.

Y. PATTERSON, C. C. C.

October 8, 1855. (Pr. Ad'v. $5 62½c.) 92—w6w.

VALUABLE NUTBUSH ESTATE FOR SALE.

MY MOTHER, MRS. THOMAS TURNER, having determined to remove South, the undersigned offers for sale her valuable plantation, "Oakland" situated on Big Nutbush Creek, in the County of Granville, containing about 1200 acres of land, of which about 300 acres are in original growth, 100 acres in heavily timbered old-field pine, and the remainder in arable land. The character of this plantation is so generally known that a very extended description is deemed unnecessary. It is situated within one mile of Williamsboro', five miles from Townesville Depot, on the Roanoke Valley Railroad, and 7 miles from Henderson Depot, on the R. & G. Railroad, in a neighborhood surpassed by none for its wealth, intelligence, and high moral character. The improvements are commodious, embracing all necessary out-buildings for crops of Wheat, Tobacco, &c. Persons wishing to purchase will please make application to me, and I will take pleasure in showing the place, and giving any information desired in regard to it. Address me at Williamsboro', Granville Co., N. C. JAMES TURNER.

October 8, 1855. 92—tf.

LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

KING & BIGGS,
Merchant Tailors, Raleigh N. C.

HAVING RECEIVED THEIR STOCK OF FALL and Winter Goods are prepared to please all who favor them with a call. We have a fine assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the very best quality, which will be made to order in the latest style, by first-rate workmen. We also have a larger and better assortment of Ready Made Clothing than we have ever had.

Black and fancy Cloth Coats, from eight to twenty-five dollars, Over Coats and Talmas, Pilot and Beaver Cloth do., Cassimere and Satinet Business Coats, Black Doeskin and fancy Cass. Pants, plain and fancy silk and satin Vests, fine velvet and plush do., shirts, drawers, collar, &c.

Silk, wool and merino under shirts and drawers.

Cravats, stocks, pocket hand'kfs, gloves half hose, suspenders, night caps, dressing gowns, &c., &c.

In fact, we have every article usually kept in a Clothing Establishment, and we flatter ourselves that we can give as good fits and as good bargains as can be had any where.

Our friends from a distance who anticipate visiting Raleigh at the State Fair would do well to call and examine our stock. We return our sincere thanks to our friends for past favors and earnestly desire a continuation of the same.

KING & BIGGS.

N. B.—A fine assortment of Hats, Caps, and Boy's Clothing just received. K. & B.

Raleigh, Oct. 5, 1855. 91—4t.

☞ Register, Star, Age and Weekly Post four times weekly.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the State. E. RUFFIN.

September 28, '54. 1—swtf.

GILMOR HOUSE,
MONUMENT SQUARE, BALTIMORE.

THE TRAVELING PUBLIC IS RESPECTFULLY informed that the GILMOR HOUSE is now open for the reception of guests.

J. MILDEBERGER SMITH,
Proprietor.
W. S. WARNER,
(Late of the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York,)
Superintendent.

October 9, 1855, 92—6t.

One Price Jewelry Store.
MYERS & JANKE,
DEALERS IN
Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles,
SILVER WARE, &c.
NO. 75½, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
October 4, 1855. 81—1y

Entirely New for All.

T. J. HAVENS WOULD INFORM HIS FRIENDS, and all those who have any decided taste for the fine arts, that he has recently perfected himself in taking the Ambrotype and Mezograph Portraits, the only true, life-like pictures that can be taken. They are not reversed, and are more lasting than the Daguerreotype. I would advise all to call and see for themselves.

Raleigh, Oct. 5, 1855. 91—1m.

WANTED.—A LAD 13 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE to learn the book business. None other than those who can come well recommended need apply.

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, October 8, 1855. 92—

THOMAS WHITE, P. R. DAVIS, W. H. HARDEE
WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE,
General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano,
PETERSBURG, VA.

Sept. 20, 1855. 87—

Sale of Choctaw Orphan Lands in Mississippi.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, August 13, 1855.

PUBLIC NOTICE, IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the several pieces or parcels of land hereinafter described, lying in the counties of Tallahatchie, Yalobusha, Holmes Lowndes, and Bolivar, in the State of Mississippi, will, at the times and places designated, be exposed for sale *in separate quarter sections*, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, by commissioners to be appointedon behalf of the Choctaw orphans by the government, as their trustee, under the provisions of the 6th clause of the 19th article of the Choctaw treaty of 1830, viz:

On Monday, the 3d day of December, 1855, at the court-house door in Coffeeville, the following tracts in Yalobusha county:

All in township twenty-three (23,) *range eight* (8) *east*.
All of section thirty-three (33;)
The west half and southeast quarter of section twenty-eight (28;)
The east half of section twenty-nine (29;)
The northeast quarter of section thirty-one (31;)
The north half of section thirty-two (32;)
The west half of section thirty-four (34;)
And, at the same time and place, the following described tract in the adjoining range in *Bolivar county*, viz:
The south half of section thirteen, *township twenty-six* (26,) *range seven* (7) *west*.

On Monday, the 10th of December, 1855, at the court-house door in Charleston, *Tallahatchie county*, the following described tracts of land in said county, viz:

In township twenty-four (24,) *range two* (2) *east*.
All of sections three (3,) ten (10,) and thirty-three (33;)
The east half of section four (4;)
The southwest quarter of section nine (9;)
The north half and southwest quarter of section twenty-two (22;)
The west half of section twenty-five (25;)
The north half of section twenty-six (26;)
The west half of section twenty-seven (27;)
The northwest quarter of section thirty-four (34;) and
The north half of the northwest quarter and west half of the northeast quarter of section thirty-six (36.)

In township twenty-five (25,) *range two* (2) *east*.
All of section twenty-seven (27,) twenty-eight (28,) and twenty-nine (29;)
The northeast quarter of section four (4;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-two (22;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-three (23;) and
The east half of section thirty (30.)

In township twenty-four (24,) *range three* (3) *east*.
All of section three (3;)
The east half of the northeast quarter of section two (2;) and
The northeast quarter of section four (4.)

In township twenty-five (25,) *range three* (3) *east*.
The southwest quarter of section fourteen (14;)
The southeast quarter of section fifteen (15;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-five (25;)
The southeast quarter of section twenty-six (26;)
The southeast quarter of section thirty-three (33;) and
The southwest quarter of section thirty-four (34.)

On Monday, the 17th day of December, 1855, at the court-house door in the town of Lexington, *Holmes county*, the following described tracts of land in said county, viz:

In township sixteen (16,) *range one* (1) *west*.
The west half of section fifteen (15;) and
The west half and southeast quarter of section twenty-two (22.)

In township fifteen (15,) *range one* (1) *west*.
The southeast quarter of section twenty (20.)

On Saturday, the 22d of December, 1855, at the court-house door in the town of Columbus, the following described quarter section of land in *Lowndes county*, viz:

The northwest quarter of section twenty-two (22,) township nineteen (19,) range seventeen (17) east.

Of the above described lands, seventy-two quarter sections were selected in 1834, at a time when some of the best lands in the State were unoccupied and unappropriated; and the other five quarter sections and one-eighth-acre lot, or eighth of a section, have been acquired in settlement from debtors to the orphan fund. The late commissioner to settle with debtors to that fund describes the lands above offered for sale as being, "almost without an exception, rich and fertile, well and advantageously located, many of them considerably improved," and as being "largely enhanced in value by the settlement, improvement, prosperity, and excellent population of the section in which they lie," and "eminently adapted" for planting purposes.

An appraisement of these reserves, showing their value, and the minimum price at which each tract, respectively, may be sold, will be made prior to the dates of sale.

In cases where the purchaser or purchasers in any tract shall fail to comply with the terms of sale, the land purchased will be resold at his or their expense and risk.

The title to these lands is believed to be indisputable; but if, in any case, an adverse claim shall be set up, the right of the orphans will be defended by the government, as their guardian.

The above sales will commence at the places named at 12 o'clock of each day, and continue until the lands are all offered.

CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.

Aug. 14, 1855. 1089—law:tDec 20.

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D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*

Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

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Raleigh Sept. 1855. 82—

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September 1, 1855 82—tf

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Febnary 1st, 1855. 22—1v.

COTTON SEED OIL.—ALL PERSONS WISHing to purchase Cotton Seed Oil will please forward their orders to ANDREW J TERRELL.

Raleigh, Jan. 19 1855. 17—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass. JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.

Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15

Great Mail Route from Hillsborough to the North, by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.

UNDER THE SCHEDULE RECENTLY ADOPTED on the North Carolina Rail Road, passengers can go North without detention at Raleigh or elsewhere.

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Another Letter from Rev. A. B. Longstreet---To the Methodist KnoW-Nothing Preachers---No. 2.

When I closed my last address to you, I was speaking of your professed love of the person, and opposition to the religion of the Catholic. Now it so happens that all your opposition is to the person, and none of it to the religion of the Catholic. Your whole aim is to deprive him of office. How can keeping him out of office affect his religion? It is opposition in any one, dangerous and unprovoked; in you, (preachers) ignoble and ungenerous. You know that your allies of the world care nothing about religion; that their hostility is directed exclusively against the members of that Church. That many of them are intemperate, thoughtless, indiscreet, desperate. That encouraged by your countenance, and inflamed by your speeches, they will regard Catholics as the enemies of the country; as hypocrites and knaves; and they will treat them accordingly. They will assail their persons, destroy their property, desecrate their Churches, and rob them of their civil privileges generally. This has been done, to some extent, already; and it will grow worse with every accession to your strength. The Catholics cannot bear this long. They will become desperate, arm in self-defence, and all who love justice and hate oppression, will join them.—These will be denounced by your clan, as traitors to their country, and its religion, and slaves, of the Pope. They will become enraged at such imputations only for espousing the cause of the innocent, and hurl back the charges. Hot blood will soon produce blows, and blows, merciless civil war. This is to be the end of your love for Catholics, and hatred of their religion, if history be worth anything. Are these things only possible? What are then all the offices of the world compared to such consequences? Have you not had signs terrific already, that they are not only possible, but almost certain, if you keep up your organization? Come out of it then, if you would be wise, and run no risks. You cannot surely be so weak as to suppose you can crush Romanism by Know Nothing agencies; but you have almost ruined Methodism already. You are hated by thousands who once respected you; and whether they be good or bad, I protest against your working these agencies against them. Your duty calls you to other and better work. Hear the venerated Wesley upon this head; Preaching on text, Mark IX, 58,9 (We saw one casting out devils in thy name, and we forbade, because he followeth not us. And Jesus said forbid them not.) Mr. Wesley proceeds upon the principle that all sin is the work of the devil in the hearts of men; and that all who are instrumental in changing and purifying the heart, may be said to cast out devils, and should not be forbidden in their work. He says, 'suppose then a man have no intercourse with us, suppose he be not of our party, suppose he separates from our Church, yea, and widely differs from us, both in judgment, practice, affection; yet if we see even this man casting out devils, Jesus saith, forbid him not.' What if I were to see a Papist, an Arian, a Socenian, casting out devils! If I did, I could not forbid even him, without convicting myself of bigotry. Yea, if it could be supposed that I should see a Jew, a Deist, or a Turk doing the same, were I to forbid him direcly, I should be no better than a bigot still.' 'There are many ways of doing this. You indirectly forbid him, if you either wholly deny, or despise and make little accounts of the work which God has wrought by his hands.' 'When you discourage him in his work by raising objections against it, or frightening him with consequences which very possibly will never be.'—'When you show an unkindness towards him, either in language or behavior. And much more when you speak of him to others either in an unkind or contemptuous manner. When you endeavor to represent him to any in an odious or despicable light.' 'Think not that the bigotry of another is any excuse for you.' If Wesley were alive, what would he think of your midnight plots, and open tirades against Papists? Oh, read his Letter to a Roman Catholic, (vol. v. p. 761,) and ask yourselves as you read it, 'did Wesley ever expect his followers to treat Catholics as I am treating them?' How meek and Heavenly the spirit! How tender the language; how touching in sentiment? After enumerating certain articles of the Protestant faith, and vindicating them from the work of God, he concludes in this language, much abridged and diluted by the abridgement:

'Are we not thus far agreed? Let us thank God for this, and receive it as a fresh token of his love. But if God still loveth us, we ought to love one another. 'Oh brethren, let us not fall out by the way. I hope to see you in heaven.' 'In the name then, and in the strength of God, let us resolve, First, not to hurt one another; to do nothing unkind or unfriendly to each other; nothing which we would not have done to ourselves.'

'Let us resolve, secondly, God being our helper, to speak nothing harsh or unkind of each other.—The sure way to avoid this is to say all the good we can, both of and to one another—to use only the language of love; to speak with all softness and tenderness."

'Let us, thirdly, resolve to harbor no unkind thought, no unfriendly temper towards each other.'

'Let us, fourthly, endeavor to help each other on in whatever we are agreed leads to the kingdom.—So far as we can, let us always rejoice to strengthen each other's hands in God.' I could quote much more from Mr. Wesley's works to the same effect.

But a letter of his has been going the rounds of the newspapers, which the Know Nothings obviously think gives the sanction of that good man to their movement. Not so. Mr. Wesley was not the man to write as inconsistently, as their version of this letter makes him write. That letter was written to show that Protestants would not be safe from oppression under Catholic government. No doubt of it in the world. Nor would Catholics be safe under Methodist government, as your plots against them now most clearly demonstrate. The truth is, no religious sect is to be trusted with the reins of government. And if I were to take the stump against you, I would say to the honest yeomanry of the country, 'good people, if you think that your liberties will be any safer in the hands of Methodists than Catholics, you are vastly mistaken.' And, in proof of this assertion, I would point to the outrages of the Methodist majority in 1844, which split our Church. I would add in humiliation, but in candor, 'you have ten thousand times more to fear at this time, from Methodists than Catholics; simply because the first are actually in the field for office, while the last are not; because the first are in open war upon the last; and because the first by reason of their numbers are the pets of the strongest political combination that ever was formed in this country—secret and oathbound at that. And if you will take an old man's advice, when Churches get to quarrelling, and politicians call on you to do justice between them, I would advise you to deal with them all, as the Indian magistrate did with the parties to a prosecution before him, for fighting. He ordered the combatants to receive fifteen lashes each, for a breach of order; and the prosecutor to receive thirty, 'because if it hadn't been for him, the court would not have been bothered with the case.' This is the way I would talk to the people, in homely phrase, but sterling truth.

History furnishes no case so strong to my purpose, as that which produced the letter just mentioned. In the reign of William III, of England, a statute was passed which inflicted punishment 'on Popish priests or Jesuits who should be found to teach or officiate in the services of that Church, which acts were felony in foreigners and high treason in the natives of the kingdom. The forfeitures of Popish heirs who had received their education abroad, and whose estate went to the next Protestant heir. The power given to the son or relation, being a protestant, to take possession of the father or other relation's estates during the life of the real proprietor. And the depriving of Papists of the power of acquiring any legal property by purchase.' Do the records of human legislation present a greater monstrosity than this act, with its horrible parade of forfeitures, disabilities and penalties upon a man, for no higher offence, than teaching and preaching in his own Church on British soil? After the Catholics had groaned under it, for about sixty-seven years, they meekly petitioned for a repeal of the act. To the honor of the Parliament of eighteen George III, it was repealed without a dissenting voice. And now all Protestant England was in an uproar. Associations were formed to procure a restoration of the statutes of William. Petitions poured into Parliament, and beset the throne, a la abolitionism, filled with awful forebodings of the speedy rise and triumph of Catholicism; and still more awful forebodings of its consequence to Protestantism. Even good old John Wesley caught the spirit of the times, and wrote that letter, (but he did not join any of their associations) from which it appears he thought if the Catholics got in power, they would abuse Protestants. What, abuse they could have heaped on them, greater than they heaped on Catholics short of cutting their throats, I cannot conceive. Well, time has proved that all their fears were groundless. Catholics went on quietly and orderly, though they still lay under heavy disabilities. In 1829, most of these disabilities were removed. Another Protestant uproar of course; but still Catholics are not within a thousand leagues of dominion in England. Now, with these facts before our eyes, what are we to think of the pretended panic which has been suddenly conjured up in this country against Catholics; and the abominable agencies which are put in operation to curtail their rights?

Think you that if Wesley were alive he would justify you in yoking yourselves to political parties for any purpose? Never; as I can prove to you from his own words. Party spirit ran high in England, in 1775. In that year he writes to his people as follows: 'You were never in your lives, in so critical a situation as you are at this time It is your part to be peace-makers, to be loving and tender to all, but to addict yourselves to no party. In spite of all solicitations of rough or smooth words, say not one word against one or the other side. Keep yourselves pure; do all you can to help and soften all; but beware how you adopt another's jar.' 'Mark all those who would set one of you against another. Some such will never be wanting. But give them no countenance: rather ferret them and drag them into open day.' Was not the man inspired for the use of this day and generation! 'But are you not in the same category with us.' No more than he was. He advises you not to go into alliances; and I advise you to come out of them. But strange as it may seem, according to Wesley, I might preach against your Order, while you may not preach in favor of it. In his remarks upon the question, 'How far it is the duty of a christian minister to preach politics, he admits that when the ruler of a people is spoken evil of, without any color of reason, and when odium is cast on him by that means, 'we ought publicly to confute those unjust censures.' Now the ruler of this nation is spoken evil of by your party continually, and therefore, in the judgment of Wesley, I might stand up in the pulpit and defend him. I shall not avail myself of the privilege, but as it comes right in the way, I will say, if the South is not satisfied with the present Chief Magistrate of the nation, she deserves to have a Seward put in his place.

Thank God, no religious sect can tyranize over another in this country so long as they all respect the Federal Constitution. Until we see then, the Catholics treating that instrument with disrespect, it is madness to entertain fears of them; and worse than madness to form combinations against them. But how shall we characterize combinations against them, when they are numerically disabled from taking the reins of the government in their hands, if they were disposed to do it; and when they have not yet manifested the slightest disposition to do so, if they could? It is monstrous! And who are your confederates? Why your 'higher law' gentry, who would shout hallelujahs, if your slaves should become your masters to-morrow. These have nearly gained the control of the government already.—They rose to power by their hostility to you. They are moving to the Capitol in solid phalanx, with the battle cry on their lips, 'Down with Slavery!' And now when you must be united or ruined—when you need help from every quarter to oppose them; you are co-operating with them, and making enemies of your Catholic friends at home! Worse still! By doing in a wrong, unchristian, unrepublican way, what if done rightly, would have been harmless; you have set one half of our people against the other in bitter, and I fear implacable hostility. May God help us! But I am digressing.

You are afraid of the spread of Romanism. Well, until the marks of the brick bats are effaced from your own chapels, I should suppose you would not forget that persecution to a church is the worst agency in the world to prevent its spread. It is like hydrogen to a balloon; it both expands and elevates it. All the priests of the Catholic church in the Union would not have inspired among Protestants, in twenty years, the respect for it that Know Nothingism has inspired in one. Mr. Wesley speaks in point to the case. Hear him: 'I preached at the new chapel, on Luke IX 55, ('Ye know not what manner of spirit ye are of') and showed that, supposing the Papists be heretics, wicked men, enemies to us, and to our Church and nation; yet we ought not to persecute, to kill, hurt or grieve them; but barely to prevent their doing harm,' (vol. IV. p. 536.) What harm are they doing you? So much for your mode of resisting Popery. Now for Mr. Wesley's mode and mine:

In his address, entitled a short method of converting all Roman Catholics of the Kingdom of Ireland, he says, 'It is a melancholy consideration to those who love Protestant interest, that so small a part of this nation is reformed from Popery. They cannot observe, without a very sensible concern, that in many parts of the Kingdom, there are still ten, nay fifteen, perhaps upwards of twenty Papists to one Protestant. Nor can they see any prospects of its being otherwise, notwithstanding all the methods which have been used, while many Protestants are seduced from it.' Then enumerating the discouragements which had paralyzed Protestant efforts, &c., &c., he proceeds: 'But what way can the clergy take, with any probability of success? There is one way and one way only; one that will (not probably) but infallibly succeed. If this way be taken, I am willing to stake my life upon the success of it. And it is a plain simple way; such as may be taken by any man, though but a small capacity. For it requires no extraordinary height of learning; but only a share of sense, and an honest upright heart.' It was observed that the grand difficulty of the work lies in the strong attachment of the Papists to their clergy. Here, therefore, we are to begin; we are to strike at the root, and if this bigotry be not removed, whatever error or superstition is built upon it will of course, fall to the ground.'

'Now, this may effectually be done thus. The Papists themselves allow that one set of clergy, were holier, wiser than their own, namely, the Apostles. They allow these both to have lived and preached better than the present clergy even of the Roman Church.'

Here, therefore, is the short and sure method.—Let all the clergy of the Church of Ireland only live like the Apostles, and preach like the Apostles, and the thing is done.'

There is Mr. Wesley's plan; which was to make one Protestant succeed against 20 Catholics; how much more certain to succeed in a country where there are 20 protestants to 1 catholic? Now, as though God would remove every shadow of apology from you, for your confederation with the sons of darkness to accomplish this end, you are living witnesses that so far as this plan has been tried it has succeeded. When you were little, humble, penniless, illiterate, but rich in faith, honest and upright in heart, self-sacrificing, patient in labor and abounding in love—when you lived like the Apostles and preached like the Apostles,' (for all your learning was from them) you gained over to your church more Irish, German and Catholics, in one year, than the Romish church ever gained members from yours in 20. You should, therefore, rejoice, if all immigrants were Catholics; for the Protestants were safe at home, and you have the means of converting all who come. But what would Mr. Wesley say to you, if he were alive and saw you not only engaged in unchristian warfare against Catholics, but actually striking at them through the constitution of your country? Suppose their religion does spread, with the unexampled rapidity with which yours has, who has a right to object? Will you forbid men to choose their own religion? In all the essentials of christianity do not they agree with you? Wesley thought so, and I think so. Do they differ from you wider in faith than your Unitarian confederates? Have any people on earth surpassed them as sermonizers, tried by any test that you may choose? Bossuet, Mascaron, Flechier, Bourdaloue, Fenelon, Massilon, Ravignan, Lacordaire, Beautain—these are catholic preachers. Were they ever surpassed? Will they ever be? Will some of them ever be equalled?—Has christianity ever had abler champions than she has found among catholics? As a lecturer upon the evidences of christianity, I owe Cardinal Wiseman a debt I can never repay. What I should have done without him in this age of scientific infidelity, I do not know. I have been a pretty severe student for near forty years, and a laborious, if not profound thinker for a long time; but when I compare myself in intellectual stature with that man, I shrink in my own estimation to the insignificance of a mite. He will never hear of me, of course, but if he could, it would gratify him to know that away here in the wild woods of the west, where eighteen years ago the wigwam stood and the Indian's council fires blazed, his lectures have reached and blessed.—Would that I were as able an advocate of the rights of his church, as he is of the truths of christianity.

It is the religion of such men that you would stop the spread of, not by exposing its fallacies, but by midnight plots! Where would you have been, if this mode of treatment had been adopted against your people fifty years ago?

'But by concession, all catholics and foreigners vote under the dictation of the Pope.' And what do you gain by that—you who are sworn to vote according to the dictation of any scamp who may happen to worm himself up to the dictatorship in your lodges? I presume you will admit, that a vote cast under dictation, need not necessarily be wrong.—This you must admit or condemn yourselves. The catholic must vote for some candidate of self or protestant nomination; and as the Pope can have no interest in the success of either party, it is likely that he would order an impartial vote—that which would best promote the interest of the country in which his people reside. But you cast a strictly party vote, in utter disregard of the merits of candidates. Will your candidate oppose catholics and foreigners? That is all you demand of him. If he say 'yea,' you support him; though he be the veriest jackass that ever brayed in the councils of the nation. He may by his stupidity unsettle the most wholesome laws, overleap the barriers of the constitution, oppose the best measures, advocate the worst—in short, play the fool at large. No matter; he is a Know Nothing, and opposed to catholics, and foreigners, and that is enough for your republicanism! Unless catholics were as often candidates for office as protestants, the Pope's dictation could not peril the liberty of the country; but in five hundred elections, you will not find on an average one catholic candidate. Unless religion were involved in the election, the Pope's dictation could not possibly peril our religious liberty; but as we have said, if the constitution be not disregarded, religion can never be involved in any election. Your order have the honor of mixing religion with politics for the first time in the history of the country, right in the teeth of the constitution; and now, if the Pope's power peril your religious liberty, blame yourselves for it, and not the Pope. Thus you see, under the most extravagant admissions, your principles are wrong. Your practice is worse, as we have already shown in part, and as we now proceed to show more clearly. The most shocking feature of your order is its numerous and profane oaths. Upon this head I shall take your published rituals as true. Nothing more easy than to prove it true in substance from your conduct and admissions.

Thus when you charge a member who exposes your proceedings with perjury you admit that he was sworn. When you vote in a solid body, you show that there is solemn obligation among you to vote alike. When no member will tell who are his fellows, you show that all are bound to keep that matter secret. When you admit the obligation of the third degree, you admit there are three degrees. When you expose the one and suppress the two, you admit the last will not bear the light as well as the first, &c. I have not time nor space to extend this reasoning. Lately you have agreed to acknowledge your membership, but it was not so originally; not so when most, if not all of you, joined the delectable fraternity.

You observed (speaking figuratively) a closed door with this sign over it: 'Opposition to foreigners and catholics manufactured within.' What sort of opposition, how and by whom conducted, on what conditions, at what expense of time and money, how you were to be worked in factory, what the moral character of your co-workers, how healthful or pestilential the business, were matters of not the least concern to you. You knocked, and the door was opened by a man who demanded an oath of you, and you took it. It was an oath of secresy, and not very republican, but you took it. You advanced to the council chamber, and there, in the presence of many, you took another oath more stringent than the first. In this you swore among other things, that you would 'respond to a claim of a sign or cry of the order unless it be physically impossible.' Mark that word 'cry.' If in the pulpit, or at a dying bed; when you hear it you must drop your holy services and obey it. Obey it, for what? Why to fight for the brother, if need be, of course!

After taking the oath, you were turned over to the instructor in grips and passwords, (suppose Wesley at your side.)

You remained in the body a short time and then took another oath, reaffirming the two first, and ascended in regular climax of monstrosity. Another set of instructions followed. You remained a while longer, and you took a fourth oath, which capped the climax. You received the first with your hand upon the Bible. The second with the left hand on your breast and the right raised to Heaven. The third, with your left on your breast and the right raised to the flag of your country. The fourth, in a group of five or more formed in a circle around your country's flag; with arms crossed on the breast, and hands grasped, right and left. Thus you become a member of the midnight fraternity, of high degree.

All these oaths, save the first, are called degrees, (and rightly in one sense.) A degree conferred on one's self, by simple swearing! A Methodist preacher's word not to be trusted by Know Nothings without an oath! He proves faithful to one, and yet he cannot be trusted without a second, and a third!—A Methodist Preacher pushing himself unbidden into this distrustful coterie, and taking lessons in grips, signs and pass words, and whereby he and the children of darkness are to recognise each other as 'brothers' (?) at all times and in all places; and whereby they may rally to the support of each other, weapon in hand, in time of danger and conflict!! The honorary titles acquired by these degrees Know Nothing and Sam! Elder Know Nothing! Deacon Sam!

While you were stepping from oath to oath, and lesson to lesson, through all the solemn mockery of the Order, did the thought never occur to you 'where the necessity of all this, to signify my opposition to Catholics and foreigners? Are not all to oppose them openly? Why must I, and those who think with me upon these matters, be skulking here in the dark, and taking solemn oaths about them? Why swear to conceal my membership and that of my fellows? Was ever such oath taken by a secret society before? Why this parade of degrees? What have they to do with Catholics?—And grips? What have they to do with foreigners? What all this binding together in the bonds of eternal brotherhood, simply to secure a united vote! Surely there must be something deeper and darker in all this than I can see? Did you go stumbling on through all this Know Nothing flummery and profanity without any misgiving of conscience, or fear of consequences, You should feel alarmed at your situation. Did you feel any uneasiness? You should have withdrawn.

'Swear not at all,' says the Saviour. Swear not at all,' says St. James. 'Swear not at all,' says your Discipline in another form. 'Because of swearing the land mourneth,' says Jerimiah. 'Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain,' saith the Decalogue. 'Have as little to do as possible with oaths,' saith Clarke. Wesly speaks at large upon this head (vol. vi. p. 109 and on.) He deprecates the number of oaths required by law; what would he think of this kind of swearing?—Adopting language of Mr. Desney as his own, he says: "Can there be anything in the world more sacred than an oath?" Read him. I have extended this article too far, to allow of further quotations from him.

My comments upon these oaths I reserve for my address to the Church at large. For the present, I have only to say, that whatsoever may be found objectionable in them, you will be pleased to remember applies to you with double force.

And now, brethern, have I or Mr. Wesley hit upon one good reason why you should not have joined the Know Nothings? If either of us have, then, I beseech you to come from among them. If we have not, there is yet another in reserve, which, if it does not prevail, will show—or prove to satisfaction at least—that if an angel from Heaven were to denounce your Order, you would cleave to it still. The last appeal to you is from Paul: "Be ye not unequally yoked with unbelievers." This has nothing to do with marriages, save by implication. Paul was not upon that at all. The word here rendered "yoked," "signifies," says Clarke, "to leave one's own rank, place, order, and go to the other." It is never used in the Bible to express marriage. How pointed is it to your case!

"Be ye not unequally yoked with unbelievers; for what fellowship hath righteousness with unrighteousness? And what communion hath light with darkness? and what concord has Christ with Belial? or what part hath he that believeth with an infidel? And what agreement hath the temple of God with idols for ye are the temple of the living God, &c. Wherefore come out from among them, and be ye separate, saith the Lord; and touch not the unclean thing; and I will receive you, and will be a Father unto you, and ye shall be my sons and daughters, saith the Lord Almighty." What do you do with these scriptures? I do not ask what the Know Nothing laity of our Church (at least some of them) do with them, for that I know experimentally; but what do your ministers of the Gospel do with them? I think I can answer the questions for a goodly number of you: "Why according to this, we must quit every oath-bound secret society." Then quit them all, I implore you, if you can perceive no distinction between them. "Let God be true, and every man a liar." None of them are essential to salvation or good government, I am well satisfied.

"But Dr. Bond"—the man who did more to inflame the two divisions of our Church against each other than all the other members put together; who villified the Southern division, more than any man living ever villified it, (he from a slave State too;) who, as editor of the leading organ of our Church, opened its columns to every thing vituperative from the North, and closed them to every thing defensive from the South. "Dr. Bond" says "that the Know Nothing Order is no worse than the Order of Tammany." This is very much like Dr. Bond; and very much like the resolution of 1844 which split our Church: So stated, that it may mean one thing or another, as may best suit its father's purposes. As I understand the Doctor's notions of the last Order, it is a rebuke to the Know Nothing: as all who have copied his piece understand it, it is an encouragement to them; and so it was doubtless intended to be. The question is submitted to you, with God on the one side, and Dr. Bond on the other. Choose ye between them.

A. B. LONGSTREET.

NAVAL REFORM.—Perhaps no executive documents ever more generally met public approbation than the able and thorough annual reports of the present indefatigable secretary of the navy. Important action has followed. His recommendation for the building of six frigates has been nearly carried into effect by the construction of ships as perfect as any in the world. He also recommended a retired list on reduced pay, for the faithful officers who have become infirm, and the discharge of the inefficient who have no claim on the bounty of the government.

In his last annual report, the secretary, in repeating his recommendations, stated that, while the corps was full of chivalrous and gallant officers, ready and capable, yet, there are "many officers now in the navy whose names do not adorn the register"; while from time to time valuable officers resigned because the path of promotion was blocked up by the incompetent. The latter, it is well known, have been increasing for years. Much of this can be traced to a want of early opportunity—a desideratum supplied for the future by the naval academy at Annapolis, which, it is confidently believed, will be of as great service to the navy as West Point Academy has been to the army. Dissipation has made others inefficient; and others again have fairly worn out in the service. Few officers die and none resign. Thus the evil continued to grow. It has long been seen and deplored, and at length congress devised a remedy.

At its last session, the recommendation of the secretary was substantially adopted. Our readers need no further detail of the act that was passed "to promote efficiency in the navy," than that a board of five captains, five commanders and five lieutenants was authorized to be created by the secretary, to report to the government a list of such officers as were not competent to perform their duties afloat and ashore, designating such as were blameworthy: no member of the board to be allowed to sit in judgment on officers above him in rank. Such a law may be said to have been demanded by the country. The secretary, in accordance with this law, called together such a board. It was composed of gentlemen of great intelligence, of high personal character, and every way worthy of public confidence. The selection was regarded as eminently judicious, and great confidence was expressed in the integrity of its decisions.

The duties of this board were peculiar, trying, and were of great delicacy. They were equivalent to the work required in most executive civil capacities, where the public service imperiously demands change, not so much from any special act of an incumbent, as from the general character or capacity of an incumbent, which prove that another with *greater* ability or conduct would better promote the common good. It is just so with the naval service. Inefficiency, from various causes, had impaired its usefulness. That which establishes reputation is not done in a corner, but before the world; and while the greater part of our naval officers won the reputation of being good officers, prompt, energetic, intelligent and efficient, a number have the general reputation of being *passed*, and some of being a dishonor to the navy. All this for years has been talked of, and the good and the worn out officers known to those in the service.

The members of the board became personally conversant of all this in the course of their service; and in addition, every means of knowledge was laid open to them, to be found in the archives of the navy. With these advantages, the board proceeded to its labors. The investigation has been rigid and the result is startling, as it reveals the *whole* of the evil so strongly depicted in the secretary's reports. It has resulted in a list consisting of nearly a third of the whole number of officers in service. This action was then revised by the President and secretary of the navy, and then approved by the President.

It is natural that a change so great should awaken sympathy and elicit comment. The officers placed on the retired list—by no manner of means to be regarded as as a stigma—and the officers dropped—have their circles of friends; and it is nothing strange that from this source, and from other sources, there should issue reflection in the press upon the action of the board. There are indications that congress will be petitioned to restore the dismissed officers on the plea of injustice; and the low circumstances of gallant men, who have done good service, will be pathetically presented. There may be some cases of unintentioned injustice in so large a list; but this is to be expected. The case, however, is not one where *sympathy* should be allowed. The honor of the navy and the protection of our national rights, is the great end; and as all admit—as secretary after secretary of the navy has admitted—that the hand of reform was necessary, it hardly admits of doubt, but that the board have discharged the difficult duty with boldness, fidelity and patriotism.

We hope the action of the government will be sustained; and that by such a reform new life and spirit will be given to this favorite of the nation.—No other motive than the good of the country has operated, we are sure, in making this change; and every good citizen should give such a firm performance of duty his cordial support.

Boston Post.

MARVELLOUS CURES.—We have always been slow to believe the wonderful cures which one medicine after another pretends to have made,—but slow as we are will own up, when we are fairly convinced. Those of our readers who are acquainted with the cases of Mrs. Beach and Mr. Farwell, will not think us lightly turned, when we confess our belief that Ayer's Cathartic Pills have virtues for purifying the blood which excel anything within the range of our acquaintance hitherto. For those who are not cognizant of the facts, we will say: *she* had been afflicted for over eight years with scrofula which only grew worse, in spite of all the remedies she could employ, until she took *Ayer's Pills*. Under their influence one after another of her sores have healed, until he is apparently as free from the complaint as our selves. *He* has had liver complaint with pain in his side that disabled him from work for a long time; all other medicines had failed to afford him any permanent relief, but a few doses of *Ayer's Pills* cured him and he is now steadily at his old post of conductor on the cars. *Middletown Daily Courier.*

From the New York Evening Post.

Long Life, and how to attain to it.

Buffon says that "the man who does not die of accidental causes reaches everywhere the age of ninety or a hundred years." Haller goes even beyond this, and says that man might live not less than two centuries. But then he must not waste himself, either with excessive labor or with mental activity and nervous irritation. Ease is favorable to longevity. Temperance, cheerfulness, moderate labor, moderate exercise, and moderate amusement, and plenty of rest, both mental and bodily, are all favorable to long life. With these, and supposing that a man avoids accidents and malaria, his natural term of life is more than a century.

But few men die of old age. Almost all die of disappointment, passional, mental or bodily toil or accident. The passions kill men sometimes even suddenly. The common expression, "choked with passion," has little exaggeration in it; for even though not suddenly fatal, strong passion shortens life. Strong-bodied men often die young—weak men live longer than the strong, for the strong use their strength, and the weak have none to use. The latter take care of themselves, the former do not.—As it is with body, so it is with mind and temper.—The strong are apt to break down, or, like the candle, to run; the weak burn out. The inferior animals, which live, in general, regular and temperate lives, have generally their prescribed term of years. The horse lives twenty-five years; the ox fifteen to twenty; the lion about twenty; the dog ten to twelve; the rabbit eight; the guinea-pig six to seven years. These numbers all bear a similar proportion to the time the animal takes to grow to its full size.

When the cartilaginous parts of the bone become ossified, the bone ceases to grow. This takes place in man at about twenty years on the average; in the camel at eight; in the horse at five; in the ox at four; in the lion at four; in the dog at two; in the cat at eighteen months; in the rabbit at twelve; in the guinea-pig at seven. Five or six times these numbers give the term of life; five is pretty near the average; some animals greatly exceed it. But man of all the animals, is the one that seldom comes up to his average. He ought to live a hundred years, according to this physiological law, for five times twenty are a hundred; but instead of that, he scarcely reaches on the average four times his growing period, whilst the dog reaches six times; and the rabbit even eight times the standard of measurement. The reason is obvious—man is not only the most irregular and the most intemperate, but the most laborious and hard-worked of all animals. He is also the most irritable of all animals; and there is reason to believe, though we cannot tell what an animal secretly feels, that more than any other animal man cherishes wrath to keep it warm, and consumes himself with the fire of his own secret reflections.

Marvellous stories are told of the longevity of rooks, swans and fishes in general; but as yet little is known of their perious of growth; fishes, however, have soft bones, and some of them are even cartilaginous. This is favorable to growth, and consequently to longevity, for it is when the cartilage becomes hard in man's bones that he ceases to grow, and old age is characterized by dryness and brittleness of bone. This fact suggested to an enthusiast some years ago that the best mode of increasing the life of man was to feed him on substance that would give softness to his bones, and having examined the chemical analysis of bone, he came to the conclusion that bread was about one of the very worst articles of diet that human beings could make use of. He denounced the staff of life with vehemence; anything but bread; eat turnips, potatoes, raw cabbage, or boiled cabbage if you prefer them, but don't eat bread. Even gin and water he preferred to a slice of a quartern loaf; and in the sole conversation we ever had with him he informed us that he had a female patient whom he was feeding on nothing else except apples and gin. His idea was, that by a certain course of diet he would make the human bones like whalebone, so strong, and yet so pliable, that they would be in no danger of breaking. It was philosophy in a fever, but it had a fact, as all fevers have to begin with.

Buffon and Haller both maintain that the longevity of man before the deluge is to be scientifically accounted for. Buffon says that the earth was then less solid and compact, and all its productions had less consistency, consequently bones were less bony and more cartilaginous; man could therefore grow a longer time; puberty was later. Hence we find that the antediluvians began to have sons and daughters after they were far advanced in life. His numbers, however, will not work in this argument, for he wants to make out that one hundred and thirty years was the period of puberty in those days—in the face of the fact that Enoch lived sixty-five years and begat Methuselah. Seven times the age of puberty he considers the natural term of life, and seven times one hundred and thirty will serve his purpose very well for an antediluvian, but what can he do with seven times sixty-five but shrug his shoulders and give it up? But it is no easy matter to give up a theory; so he overlooked the unfavorable fact, and accepted the favorable one. Nevertheless there may be a portion of truth in his notion.

Age is evidently a drying up of the texture of the body--a hardening of its parts. This growing result of time is perceptible throughout the frame. The bones of youth are soft, and the flesh of youth is juicy. Even the very plumpness and hardness of young flesh is but the imprisonment of juice. This juiciness is youth—its converse is age; and it is seen everywhere—from the skin to the bone. The very amount of age is determined by it. Fat hides it a little, but fat is not juice, and therefore it wants energy, it wants elasticity, it is easily tired, and has very little restorative power. It is there even older than leanness. It is a sort of concealed age. Fat people are older than they seem to be, and the exercise they take to keep down their fat is wasting to their strength. They will live longer by following the example of the good old English gentlemen who live at home at ease.

Fatigue shortens life; but it is not muscular fatigue alone, but digestive fatigue also. Philip Cornoro, who made living a study, and died upwards of a hundreds years, says that gluttony kills more than plague, war or famine. To gluttony add drunkenness, and you have two of death's most successful emissaries. Perhaps there are very few persons whose term of life is not shortened by one or other or both of these. Few are wise enough to learn by experience; and those who do learn often learn too late. Even a temperate man after a long journey sits down to his supper and a glass of grog, and feeling as sober after it as before it, and withal very comfortable and jolly with a friend, he fancies another will make him more so or do him no harm. So another he takes, and he goes to bed as sober as a judge, congratulating himself on his prudence in stopping in good time. But what is the grog about? It is a great hypocrite, that grog, or rather merely follows the law of its own nature, which deceives only the ignorant and the obdurate. So long as the grog is merely in the stomach it does no harm at all. It lies there just as water might lie. It must be taken up by the absorbents of the system before it takes full effect. Is must go into the blood and scald it, and fire the brain, and this process sometimes occupies several hours. Hence the man who goes to bed sober with two glasses of grog, often rises in the morning with an intolerable headache, which continues all the day. His whole system has been debilitated by the subtle poison. His legs are weak, his arms are weak, his brain is irritateed. He has lost perhaps a week in a night, and he will never recover it. It is like spent money—it never comes back to the purse. A man who is never guilty of such folly is a man who never economises life. The body always tells us when we have drank too much, or what is not beneficial, and we should follow its advice. Surely no language can be plainer than a headache. A man who cannot understand it must be a dunce, and requires a medical man, who is merely a respectable sort of keeper, to one who is not in his mind. It is not so easy to discover what is good or bad in solid food, nor is it easy to change it when we make the discovery; but whenever food rises in the stomach, the stomach is speaking to us, and we ought to listen or we shall certainly suffer. In due time headaches will be the result; the liver is oppressed, and cannot fulfil his functions. We have introduced more into our bodies than can be conveniently disposed of. Every part receives some of the unwelcome and obtrusive matter. It is forced into the absorbents, which would rather be without it. The blood is unwillingly compelled to take a part of it; the brain feels the effect of the gross and poisonous infusion; the circulation is impeded; the heart feels it, and labors harder to do its allotted work. The whole system is enfeebled. We produce the effect of old age by persisting in this habit, and the consequence is that we shorten life. Instinct teaches the lower animals to abstain from food in such circumstances. But instinct is weak in man, and he may live thirty or forty years before he discovers by reason what a cat learns by instinct in a month.

Excess has its opposite; too little has its symptoms as well as too much The body flags for want of stimulus; it loses warmth, it loses energy; and if we find that more food restores both, and brings comfort, then more food is wanted. Cornaro, by dint of constant attention to the condition of his body, and by subjecting his appetite for food to his appetite for health, discovered that twelve ounces of wine were better adapted for his constitution than any other measure. His friends long urged him to take more, and at last he yielded, and increased the quantity to fourteen ounces of food and sixteen ounces of wine. But he says, "this augmentation of food was so injurious to me that from being very cheerful I became sad and dispirited; everything vexed me; I got angry at trifles, and no one could live with me. At the end of twelve days I had a violent pain in the stomach, which continued twenty-four hours. It is unnecessary to ask if they despaired of my life, or if they repented the advice they had given me." The solid food consisted of bread, soups, yolks of eggs and meat. But Cornaro had no heavy labor to perform, and this portion for him is not a portion for all. Every man should endeavor to discover his own maximum allowance, and adhere to it. He will find health in so doing.

The younger a man is the more he may eat at a time, and the less frequently. Cornaro ate twice a day in youth; in old age four times. This is wise; there is labor in digestion. Old age is exhausted with full meals; they are excessive labor and exercise. To eat as the birds eat, little and often, is best for very young and old people; they are both weak in digestion. But a certain regularity is suitable for man; he is constitutionally fitted for it.—Even birds take a rest, and children go to sleep in the day-time. Man makes a compromise, and establishes a system of routine which serves the same purpose. The quantity is not alone to be considered, but the mode and the time of taking it.

Cornaro always avoided extremes of heat and cold; he never took violent exercise; he abstained from late hours; he never lived in places where the air was bad; and he constantly avoided being exposed to violent winds, and to extreme heat of the sun. He was a prudent, calculating man, who lived by rule. We cannot say that we admire him as a model, nor do we relish the idea of bondage to weights and measures of food and beverage, but a good lesson of temperance and moderation may be learned from his experience; and if long life is regarded as a blessing, it may be enjoyed by pursuing a course that approximates to his. More long life is less to be desired than the health that contributes to it. Luther said he would not live even fifty years longer for the crown of the German empire; and there are very few men whose relationship are such as to make life a pleasant prospect; but death is always an abhorrent fact, and health is always pleasant, and death is always easy in old age, which lives in the spiritual world before it enters it—death at last being merely the continuation and fixture of the last dream.—Longevity has always been regarded as a blessing; and were the health well preserved by prudence and the body well provided for in a comfortable home, it would always be a blessing. But even the rich are burdened, the poor are neglected; and old people are in the way of the young, who want their money if they have saved any, and their room if they have saved none. Rent—that modern word rent! that an eastern patriarch could understand—grudges an old man his little bed-room ten or twelve feet square; and the poor dependent feels that however much he dreads the final wooden box, it might be better for all parties if he were transferred to it. It is time to go when we are of use to nobody.—But Cornaro was a merry old fellow, and these alone are the fellows to whom old age is a blessing.—"What I am going to say," exclaims the old man, "will appear impossible, or hard to believe; nothing, however, is more true; It is a fact known to many persons, and worthy of the admiration of posterity. I have attained my ninety-fifth year, and find myself as healthy, merry and happy, as if I were but twenty-five." This is as it should be, and as it will be when the world is young again. In the rich prophetic descriptions of the regenerated earth it is particularly stated that the old men will fill up the measure of their days, and even join in the dance with the young men and maids. They will be wise then; they will not have wasted themselves either with excess of eating and drinking, or of mental and bodily labor; they will have studied health as well as wealth, and discovered what the true art of living really is.

DAN RICE'S GRATITUDE.—An interesting incident is related of DAN RICE, the celebrated circus performer, in a late number of the Reading *Gazette*. It appears that some fourteen years ago DAN left Reading with an exhibition of some sort, which turned out badly, and involved the proprietor in difficulty. Judge HEIDENREICH, of Berks Co., found him in this condition, gave him a suit of clothes, and lent him a horse and wagon, in order that he might pursue his business. DAN was still unsuccessful, and destitution soon overtook him again, while, to add to his distress, his wife was taken sick. In this dilemma he was forced to sell the horse and wagon, which the Judge had

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, OCT., 17, 1855.

ADVERTISING NOTICE.

We beg leave again to state that all yearly contracts for advertising in the Standard are abrogated at the close of the current year for which the contract was made. We charge all advertisements at our transient rates, viz: $1 per square (14 lines or less) for the first insertion, and 25 cents per square for each subsequent insertion; and for regular advertisers by the year, or for six months, we deduct one-third or 33⅓ per cent. from the gross amount. Thus advertisers may insert much or little, and will pay accordingly. No deduction made for a less time than six months.

Contracts will be made for any specified length of time for standing advertisements, or for a certain space with a specified number of changes.

☞ No "General Advertising Agents" are recognized by us, and their orders will be attended to only when they enclose the cash.

October, 1855. HOLDEN & WILSON. 92—

THE STATE FAIR.

The Third Annual Fair of the North Carolina State Agricultural Society opens near this City today (Tuesday) the 16th. Ample preparations have been made—the Fair Grounds have been very much improved, and present an appearance of neatness and completeness every way creditable to the Committee who have had the matter in charge.

The annual address will be delivered on Thursday, on the "Fair Grounds," by the Hon. Thomas Ruffin, of Alamance.

We have been requested to call the attention of the judges appointed to examine and report upon the various articles, to the importance of promptness and discrimination in the performance of their duties.—Complaints, we know, were made last year in several instances of inattention or of a lack of discrimination in the judges. Almost every thing touching the success of the Fair, depends upon the manner in which these gentlemen perform their duties; and we trust they will excuse the liberty we have taken in throwing out these suggestions.

ARTICLES ON THE FAIR GROUNDS.

There were about two hundred articles entered in Floral, Mechanic's and Planter's Halls, on Monday evening at four o'clock; and about one hundred and twenty-five entries of live stock of various descriptions.

Dr. Holt, of Davidson, has on exhibition eleven of his superior Devon Cattle; and William Russell, Esq., of Caswell, some fifteen of his fine Durham and Devon cross. We saw several excellent horses—and there is a prospect of some good trotting and pacing during the week.

Col. Nelson, of Pitt, exhibits two buggies—one top and the other open—the latter said to be of most superior material and workmanship. Messrs. Potts and Phelps, of Wayne, have also on exhibition their *improved iron buggies*, combining lightness, elasticity, durability and elegance.

A. A. McKethan, Esq., of Fayetteville, and the Messrs. Dibble, of Kinston, exhibit carriages, which reflect much credit upon their establishments.—They are as handsome vehicles as we have ever seen.

The number of persons here is already considerable. We anticipate a highly interesting and successful exhibition.

THE FAIR AT HENDERSON.

We learn from persons who were present, that the late Union Fair at Henderson was highly creditable in every respect to the skill and enterprise of the people of Granville, Warren, and Franklin. We are indebted to the Southern Weekly Post, whose Editor was in attendance, for the following notice of it:

"THE UNION FAIR AT HENDERSON.—The first Fair of the Union Agricultural Society of the counties of Granville, Warren and Franklin, commenced on Wednesday last and closed on Friday. The attendance on the first day was not so great as it was on the first day of the Granville County Fair held at the same place last year, but on Thursday it seemed as if the whole population of these counties had turned out. The exhibition was very creditable to these counties, especially in the Agricultural, Mechanical and Stock departments. The ladies, however, did not contribute as much of their handiwork as they did at the former fair; but the articles in this department were all very good, and reflected much credit upon the fair contributors. We noticed quite a number of Agricultural Implements from the manufactory of Mr. C. Burnett, of Henderson, which were well worthy the attention of Farmers.

There were two or three buggies of very superior workmanship and finish. The display of horses was very good, and we hope to see many of these, as well as other articles on exhibition at Henderson, at our State Fair next week. On Thursday the address was delivered by Jno. S. Dancy, Esq., of Edgecombe. Owing to the great crowd, we were unable to hear any of the address, but heard it very highly commended by those who were so fortunate as to be near the speaker. It will be published in pamphlet form. After the close of Mr. Dancy's address, Dr. Pritchard, of Warren, introduced to the assembly, in a very neat and appropriate style, our worthy Chief Magistrate, Gov. Bragg, who made a short address in his usual pleasant and happy manner, and was followed by his brother, Col. Braxton Bragg, the gallant son of North Carolina, whose distinguished services in the Mexican war have gained for him a world-wide reputation. The Judges were busy when we left on Thursday, making out their awards, which we understand will shortly be prepared for publication."

TO POSTMASTERS.

We are receiving many complaints of the non-arrival of the Standard at the Post offices to which it is directed. We assure our subscribers that our papers are regularly mailed; and that the fault is not ours. A letter from the P. M. at Weldon, dated the 14th inst., informs us that two packages of the Standard, of different dates, had just been received there. This is outrageous, and somebody is to blame. We do not like the idea of our interests suffering through the negligence of others; and if we can discover where the fault lies we shall *try* to remedy it.

P. S.—Since writing the above we learn that none of our papers of the 10th inst., were delivered at the car of the mail agent on the R. & G. R. R. until the morning of the 14th. These papers were deposited in the Post Office here on the evening of the 9th. We will only say, in conclusion, that we will thank our subscribers to notify us hereafter if our papers do not reach them regularly.

☞ The "*Wild Men of Borneo*" are on exhibition here this week, at Temperance Hall. They are said to be great curiosities. They are supposed to be part human, and part animal—having in part the features of the animal, and bearing a strong resemblance to the human family. They are about three and a half feet high, and possess great strength.

☞ The "Rockingham Democrat" is the title of a paper just established in Madison, Rockingham Co., by Messrs. Smith & Raines. The "Democrat" is neatly printed, and gives promise of being a valuable addition to the press of the State. We wish the Editors much success.

☞ Christopher Robbins was tried at the late Wilkes Superior Court, Judge Baily presiding, for the murder of his slave Jim, and convicted and sentenced to death. He has appealed to the Supreme Court.

ALL HAIL! PENNSYLVANIA!

Most truly and gloriously have the people of Pennsylvania—the "Key-Stone" State—manifested their devotion to the Constitution, to the Union, and the equal rights of the States. The corrupt combinations of the abolition Fusionists have been scattered to the winds. The majority for Mr. Plumer, the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, will range from ten to fifteen thousand—showing a clear Democratic gain, since last year, of some FIFTY THOUSAND votes!

In order that our readers may again see the grounds occupied by our friends in Pennsylvania, and the character of the opposition which they had to encounter and overcome, we re-publish the Card of the Fusionists, as follows:

TO THE PEOLPE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Whig party, the Republican party, and the American party, having each nominated a candidate for Canal Commissioner, it became apparent that such a division of the elements of opposition to *the National Administration and its Nebraska fraud*, would inevitably lead to the triumphant election of Arnold Plumer, the *pro-slavery Nebraska candidate*. In view of these facts, a meeting of our respective Central Committees of said parties was held at Harrisburg, on Thursday, the 27th of September, 1855, and their nominees having declined and been withdrawn, Thomas Nicholson, of Beaver county, was nominated as the candidate of the said parties, for *the purpose of concentrating the votes of the anti-Nebraska party on one man*, and he is hereby earnestly recommended to all the lovers of freedom in Pennsylvania, as a capable, honest, and true-hearted man, who is worthy of the support and confidence of the people.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN A. FISHER,
Chairman of the Whig State Committee;
LEMUEL TODD,
Chairman of American State Committee;
DAVID WILMOT,
Chairman of Republican State Committee.

There it is—it requires no comment—it speaks for itself.

John W. Forney, Esq., in a letter to the Washington Union, dated Philadelphia, thus describes the nature of the contest and the glorious result:

"We have penetrated the triple mail of fanaticism, and reached the heart of the combined opposition to the democratic party in this State. We have not only prostrated, but almost annihilated, and compound monster of abolition and of intolerance. The reaction has been most disastrous in its consequences upon the enemies of the federal constitution. There was no shirking any question in the contest which has so gloriously terminated. But over all other issues that of the rights and the equality of the States distinctly predominated. And it was upon this that the democracy of Pennsylvania made their stand from the Delaware to Lake Erie, from the New York border to "Mason & Dixon's line." The Nebraska question, in all its phases, and the bold and patriotic attitude of President Pierce and his administration on that question, were not only openly at issue between the two parties, were not only urged upon the voters of the State in the most industrious and most unscrupulous manner by the fusion leaders, and particulary by Cameron and Wilmot, but were accepted by the democracy without reservation. The whole opposition was concentrated against the nationality of the democracy and in favor of the sectional creed of the abolitionists. The order of know-nothings postponed for the moment their impracticabilities on the subject of foreign influence and the Pope, and threw themselves into the abolition combination with malignant readiness. At no election within my intimate and somewhat extended experience in Pennsylvania politics have I ever seen more industry, confidence, and desperation on the part of the adversaries of the democracy and of the Union than at the last. The traitors from our ranks forgot all their past professions in favor of sound principles—forgot all the honors and favors bestowed upon them by a confiding party—and took up the battle-cry of the fanatics and disunionists who sought to make Pennsylvania the basis upon which to build up a fortress to scatter firebrands, arrows, and death among our brothers of the southern States. But if they were bold and reckless it this course, the democracy were united in sentiment and in action in opposing them; and although denounced as "slaves of the South," as "doughfaces," and as "pro-slavery tools," they enunciated the most thorough constitutional principles at their meetings, and defied the epithets and the intrigues of the opposition."

We have lost all our bad material. The know-nothings were organized to "purify the two old parties;" and they have done so with a vengeance by receiving into their lodges all the invalidated, corrupt, diseased, and discarded intriguers who have so long infested our councils. In their places, however, we have received, with gratitude and joy, a host of constitution-loving whigs, who came forward on Tuesday, and, like patriots, forgot all past differences in assisting to wage war upon the common enemy.—Inspired by the recollection of Clay and Webster, and by the victorious examples of Stephens and of Toombs, of Evans and of Farley, of Kerr of North Carolina, and of Landry and of Rost of Louisiana, who refused to follow a corrupt lead to a still more corrupt conclusion, they spurned the tainted bribe of a combination which, at one and the same time, tempted them, by a cheap promise of coming power, to vote against their country and to dishonor themselves. Henceforth these brave spirits are, let us hope, to be treated like brothers and friends.—They are with us on the greatest question of the day, and in the future will be found true to the constitution and the laws.

But, besides these gratifying results, we have elected a sound, orthodox legislature, who will return to the United States Senate a constitutional democrat, and who will purge our records from the stain of profligacy and fraud inflicted upon them by the know-nothings and abolitionists. This will be a democratic gain, and will add one more to the fearless band of men who stand in the Senate, a wall of adamant around a beleaguered constitution. Pennsylvania will send a man to that high position who will be able to tell the country how true she is to all her duties as a member of the American Union."

The following contains the latest intelligence:

Pennsylvania Election.

PHILADELPHIA, October 12.—As far as heard from the democrats have gained four State senators and *forty* members of the legislature. Never did the enemies of democracy meet with a more everwhelming defeat.

The returns from Lancaster county are fairly astounding—a county which gave a majority last year of 6,263 for the know-nothings, now gives a small majority for the democratic candidate for canal commissioner. The democrats of Lancaster have likewise elected their county treasurer and two out of the five assemblymen.

Columbia county gives about 600 majority for Plumer; Carbon, 400; Fulton, 200.

Centre gives 200 for Nicholson.

The democratic gain in Wilmot's district is about 2,000.

In the Senatorial district composed of the counties of Lycoming, Clinton, Centre, and Sullivan, Dietick (democrat) is elected. Dieffenbach and Beck (democrats) are elected to the assembly in Clinton, Lycoming, and Potter.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN BALTIMORE.

The Democrats carried the City of Baltimore in the late municipal elections, by thirteen hundred majority—showing a Democratic gain of FOUR THOUSAND votes.

Where's Sam?

"Thus perish bigotry and intolerance in the Monumental City."

OHIO.—The returns from Ohio are not full, but the probability is that the Fusion ticket, headed by Chase and Ford, has carried the State. The Democrats have made immense gains, but they were contending against a former Fusion majority of 76,000. We shall know fully by our next issue.

INDIANA.—The returns from Indiana thus far are but meagre—but they show large Democratic gains.

KING'S MOUNTAIN CELEBRATION.

Our southern exchanges are filled with glowing accounts of the recent celebration of the battle of King's mountain. The dividing line between North and South Carolina runs along the ridge of this mountain; but we believe the battle was fought on the North Carolina side, in what is now Cleaveland county—named ofter one of the heroes of this battle, with its county-site, Shelby, after another.—This battle, fought on the American side entirely by militia, three-fourths of whom were the hardy mountaineers of North Carolina, was one of the most important of our Revolutionary struggle; and we are glad to see that posterity and history are doing it justice.

A correspondent of the Charleston Courier, writing near the battle ground, gives the following vivid picture of the mountain scenery:

CAMP LOWNDES,
Thursday night, Oct. 5, 1855.

"DEAR COURIER:—Night has set in. The camp fire has been lit. And here about six miles from King's Mountain, on the Spartanburg Road, we spend the night on our way to Greenville. The rest of the party are all engaged, some busy in preparing the long expected supper, and others in cutting brush-wood to keep off the cold and piercing wind, while your correspondent has seized the first spare moment to draw his knapsack on his knee, and by the light of the pine to fulfil his promise, and give you a description of the King's Mountain celebration.

The night of the third presented a never-to-be-forgotten scene. King's Mountain from its summit to its base, and all the hills and declivities for nearly two miles, was lit with a thousand fires, whose flames cast forth upon the night, revealed a picturesque and busy appearance. The military and the citizen, the wagon, with the countryman and his whole family, from the oldest to the youngest, and the plain farmer, with his wife and himself jogging along, as did our ancestors of yore, on the same trusty steed, all were there; and the busy hum spoke of active, bustling life. It was indeed a noble tribute to the past, to see pouring forth from the handsome residence, as well as from the log cabin, thousands over the hill-top and the valley, and all assembling around the spot sacred by the deeds and blood of a common ancestry, there to do honor to their memory, and by a revival of their patriotic worth, to catch in their own breasts fresh devotion to their country, and, like HANNIBAL of old, increased hostility to all who would war against her prosperity and honor.

As you wandered from fire to fire, and from camp to camp, there rose to the sight and upon the ear, the lively song, the witty joke, and the active dance. Broad cloth and homespun jean walked arm in arm, and joined heart with heart, in celebrating a common victory."

The same correspondent, after enumerating the various military companies in attendance, continues:

"The spot for the speaker's stand was well selected. It was on a declivity of the mountain, up whose sides the multitude gathered. It commanded a complete view of the scene of the action. The gorge where the contest first commenced, the place where Ferguson fell by the deadly woodsman's rifle, the hill from whence the British made their repeated desperate bayonet charges, and where the patriots of the revolution again and again rallied and finally conquered, lay close around, and as the orator pointed to each spot, the whole scene rushed upon the mind and became a life-picture, making themselves ere all was over, as familiar as household names. It appeared as if the events of the past were re-enacted before the eye, and you could almost feel the ground shake under the fierce charge and recoils, and perceive the knit brow and earnest movement of the rifle-men, as they swept up the hill or jumped from brush to brush, to send the fatal bullet. And in this lay the great power of Col. Preston's oration.—We had never heard him before. Our expectations had been raised high. His form was large and commanding. His gestures were all appropriate. He had evidently familiarized himself with the scene and its occurrences, and thus proving well each spot, could convey clearly the emotions and impressions which glowed within him. He aimed but little at over-powering or massive eloquence. It was a descriptive oration. Its designs appeared to be to give a clear idea of the battle itself, of the state of the country precedent and subsequent to the struggle, and to instil those lessons of virtue and patriotism, ever to be learned from the study or memory of those scenes in which our fathers were conspicuous, and whose results are the blessings and liberties of this happy land. Col. Preston spoke nearly three hours and a half, and yet claimed and received the undivided attention of over three thousand of the freemen of the hills, who surrounded him.

Among the distinguished gentlemen on the stand, we noticed the Hon. Messrs. Bancroft, Boyce, Simons, W.C. Preston, Col. J. D. Witherspoon, the president of the day, and many others.

On the right and left of the speaker's desk were tastily arrayed the flags of the Richland Rifles and Columbia Blues, and near the front, at the request of the orator, the Washington Light Infantry Eutaw Flag, surrounded by its detachment as a guard of honor. To this latter the orator paid a glorious tribute as one of the only relics of our revolutionary struggle which had survived, and which might well preserve, by the recollections it excited, the patriotism of a brave and enlightened people.

Col. Preston closed amid warm and earnest cheers, which made the welkin ring again. Scarcely had he concluded, when Col. Witherspoon arose and offered, amid great enthusiasm,

"*The Hon. George Bancroft*—The patriot, the statesman, the truthful and impartial annalist. His presence among us inseparably links his fame with the memories of King's Mountain. We bid him welcome."

Mr. Bancroft, as a speaker, is direct and appropriate. He says just enough to convey his meaning, and no more. He assured his auditors of his deep sympathy in their movement. He congratulated the Carolinians on their patriotism, as evidenced by their revolutionary deeds, and dwelt for a few moments upon the difficulties and success of their undertaking; and concluded by claiming a common interest with them in the achievements of the day, on behalf of a country which enjoyed the happiness and freedom so hardly won. His language was well chosen and select, and his remarks bore the impress of care and preparation. They were noble sentiments, clothed in striking words.

The Barbecue was not yet quite ready, and the tables, though groaning under the weight of slaughtered beef and sheep, scarcely filled enough for the vast mass who clustered around. It was therefore announced that the regular toasts would now be read by Mr. Edward Moore, who proceeded to present the following:

1. *Battle of King's Mountain*—The Turning Point of the Revolution. It proved to be the Thermopolan of American Liberty.

2. *The Heroes of King's Mountain.*—With Spartan intrepidity, Roman hardihood, and a patriotic valor, peculiarly American, they grappled with the enemy here and conquered. A monument should perpetuate the memory of their heroic deeds.

3. *Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina*—Firmly united in the days of 1780. May they ever be found, side by side, battling in defence of their constitutional rights and liberties against a common foe.

4. *York*—That portion of South Carolina which scorned British protection in 1780. May she never shrink from that principle of magnanimous independence.

5. *Colonels Campbell, Sevier, Cleaveland, Lacy, Shelby and Hambright*—History will yet claim their achievement at King's Mountain, as the subject of its brightest page.

6. *Col. James Williams, Carolina's noblest offering on the shrine of Revolutionary Patriotism*—Let his memory be eternally engraved upon the hearts of his countrymen.

7. *The Memory of George Washington*—Changes and revolutions can never cast a shade upon it in America.

8. *Baron De Kalb*—A nation treasures the memory of the philanthropic stranger; the willing martyr in the cause of human liberty.

9. *Marion, Sumpter, Hagne, Pickens, and Moultrie*—May their chivalry and love of country be ever imitated by the sons of the Palmetto State.

10. *John C. Calhoun*—His name, his character and his services are his truest and highest eulogy.

11—*The President of the United States*—The faithful executor and defender of the Constitution; he deserves the gratitude and support of the South.

12. *The Orator of the day*—The gifted descendant of the gallant Campbell; his eloquence to-day warms our hearts with patriotic fire, as did the thundering tones of his ancestor inspire his followers 75 years ago on this spot.

18. *Woman.*—The last, greatest and dearest gift of God to man.

Then followed two or three interesting incidents. One of the rifles used by the Chester boys on that day, in which the American Rifle proved superior to the British Bayonet, had been brought in charge of the Calhoun Guards as a contribution to the interest and honors of the day, and was presented to the assembly by Mr. Melton, of the Committee, and eagerly examined.

The sword, a straight cut and thrust, used by Wm. Preston Campbell, the chosen leader of the people soldiery, who won the battle that day, was also exhibited and excited marked interest. The Hon. W. C. Preston responded to a sentiment offered in praise of its former gallant owner. His bent form and head white with its few thin locks, seemed, under the inspirations of the moment, to renew its youth, and with his crutch he advanced to the front of the stand. Once more did that eloquence which has so oft stirred the blood and caused the life-pulses actively to bound, seem to revive. But alas! though the fires of youth still animated his breast, the ravages of disease refuse to give them scope, and impeded his utterance. He poured forth a few kindling words and then the effort proved too much. His form again bent, the tear-drops wet the check, as doubtless the memory of past triumphs swept across his mind, and bowing and laying his hand upon his heart, as if to assure that there sentiment and patriotism still survived, he retired to his seat amid the warmest respect and sympathy of the auditory.

For a mile around the ground was covered with the rudely constructed pine tables of the forest, and the smoke of the famous barbecue meat ascended in the air, and the thousands gathered around to partake of the huge steaming pieces. But the shades of dusk soon took the place of the sun, and all wended their way to their tents and wagons, either to resume their journey, or, by a rest upon the battle-field, to refresh their wearied limbs after the fatigue and excitement of the day."

INTERESTING LETTER FROM NORFOLK.—Mr. W. S. Forest, the intelligent local editor of the Norfolk Argus, furnishes the Baltimore Sun with a very interesting letter from Norfolk, under date of Wednesday, October 10, from which we make the following extracts:

We have had two frosts, which will no doubt soon stop the progress of the scourge entirely. The weather is perfectly charming—the temperature just such as to make the healthy feel more vigorous, and the invalid better and stronger.

Most of the cases now under treatment are rapidly recovering, and many who were sick appear on the streets, and will soon be able to attend to their accustomed duties again.

More than a dozen stores are open, during the greater part of the day, on Market Square and Main street, and business matters will soon get into their accustomed course again. The wide vacuum that has been made by death will be gradually filled; the deep wounds that have been inflicted will be healed by time, and many long and happy years of prosperity are before us. Some will probably never recover from the effects of the fearful calamity that has crushed so many to death, and sunk them into the grave; but rising suns and bright and beautiful days, and the excitement of business and news, will dissipate the dark clouds of gloom and despair that death has caused to gather over and around us, and many who are now sad will be happy and joyous again, in spite of the sad remembrances of the stings of death and the victory of the grave.

I heard one of our citizens regretting his great loss during this pestilential visitation. Eleven of his relatives, including his wife and five children, were taken. Another spoke in terms of the most inconsolable grief and despair. He had but recently removed to the city with a lovely wife and a young child. They are in the grave like the rest, and he looks as if a weight of sorrow will soon press him down and close his joyless earthly career too.

On one street in the most healthful part of the city, on which there were only eight houses occupied, there were 24 deaths. Strange to say, while some entire families were swept off, others entirely recovered, although every member was attacked with the disease. In one family, consisting of 21 members, every person was sick excepting one, and only one died; while in another ten or eleven died—father, mother, sons, daughters, &c.

The grave yards present a strange sight. In Cedar Grove, Elmwood, the Catholic and Potter's Field, the graves are interspersed in every direction over the grounds. I never expected to see so large a number of new made graves—a sad sight, indeed, a melancholy evidence of the fearful and rapid work of death that has been going on. The pits, which contain from fifteen to more than thirty bodies, are upon the banks of a stream that glides peacefully and quietly by, while the winds moan and sigh deeply among the thick branches of some noble trees that throw their shade upon the sleeping dead below. Their bones will mingle promiscuously and crumble together in close union, till roused to life by the archangel's trumpet, with the countless millions who sleep the death-sleep, and who must hereafter submit to the common fate of man.

ACTIVITY IN BREADSTUFFS.—During the last few days an extraordinary excitement existed in the breadstuff market of New York. On one day there were sold 47,000 barrels Flour, 300,000 bushels Wheat, 87,000 bushels Rye, and 26,000 bushels Corn—sales amounting in all to $1,111,110. It is said that the bulk of the transactions were on English and French Government account, and the remainder on speculation. Prices during the week exhibit a large advance.

☞ We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Kern in this paper. Those wishing to purchase pianoes, or to have pianos tuned, will do well to call on him, as he is prepared, in his own language, "for every emergency."

For the Standard.

ST. MARY'S, Oct. 13th, 1855.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—A communication in your last paper, purporting to come from a pupil of St. Mary's, makes mention of the recent visit of one of our military companies. Will you allow me to express my conviction that the communication in question was written by no one having any connection with St. Mary's, and my surprise and regret that the "Standard" newspaper should admit into its columns an article which even a School girl could not offer for publication, without exposing her lack both of modesty and discretion.

Respectfully your ob't serv't,
ALDERT SMEDES.

For the Standard.

BISHOP ATKINSON'S APPOINTMENTS.

Oct. 25th, Consecration of the Church at Woodville, Bertie Co.
Oct. 28th, Halifax.

The Connecticut State Fair.

HARTFORD, Oct. 11.—Our State Fair, which closes to-morrow, has been one of the most successful ever held in New England. The display in every department has been excellent—in cattle and horses very fine. The visitors to-day are estimated at 50,000. Receipts have been over $5,000.

Ohio Election.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 12.—The returns of the elections in this State show that Mr. Chase, the republican candidate, has been elected Governor by 20,000 majority. The legislature is three-fourths republican.

Illinois State Fair.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—About 50,000 strangers from different parts of the State are here in attendance, upon the State Fair.

INCREASE OF PRODUCE RECEIPTS.—The receipts of wheat and flour at New York, per North river boats, are greatly on the increase. On Monday the arrivals amounted to 17,400 barrels flour, 45,000 bushels of wheat, 21,000 bushels oats, 6,000 bushels rye and 85,000 bushels corn.

THE STATE FAIR.

THE STATE FAIR.—The State Agricultural Fair opens in Raleigh on Tuesday next.

We have examined a Carriage put up at A. A. McKethan's establishment in this place for exhibition at the Fair, which is decidedly superior to anything we ever saw in the way of riding vehicles. The body is a perfect specimen of ingenuity, and the painting is executed with the taste of a real artist. The trimming was done by Mr. Jno. S. Maultsby, one of the best workmen in the State, and is composed of the most costly material. There are no outer curtains to the carriage, glass pannels being substituted therefor. The mountings are of silver. The job does credit to the energetic proprietor of the establishment, as well as to all the workmen concerned. The cost of putting up the vehicle we learn is near one thousand dollars.

We ask our friends of the quill in Raleigh to give this carriage an inspection when it arrives in their city.

Messrs. Houston & Overby have a set of Harness for exhibition which we think will take the shine off of anything that will be there in the way of gearing.

We are glad to see a disposition on the part of Fayetteville mechanics to exhibit their work, for we are sure as good work in the different branches of the mechanical arts can be done here as in any other place in the United States. *Fay. Car.*

THE STATE FAIR.—It must not be forgotten that the third annual "Fair" of the N. C. State Agricultural Society, will open at Raleigh on Tuesday next, and continue four days. We have no doubt that the Committee who have the matter in charge, have made all necessary arrangements and that this exhibition will be more complete and satisfactory than those which have preceded it. As our people become more acquainted with the design and utility of these industrial exhibitions a more lively interest will be awakened, and a more systematic exertion employed to render them successful. State Fairs are productive of good, in that, while they serve as social festivals, in bringing people from different sections together, and making them acquainted with the wants and deficiencies of each, they at the same time excite a generous spirit of emulation which is of immense importance as tending to develope the agricultural wealth of the State. The experience of the Northern States as well as of England, goes to show that these annual exhibitions of the industry of the people have been attended with most happy results. They have led to renewed exertion—awakened interest on the part of farmers and planters—led to a generous rivalry to excel—exposed deficiences—and afforded information valuable to agriculturists and others engaged in industrial pursuits.

Not the least interesting feature of the exhibition next week will be the delivery of the annual address by the Hon. Thos. Ruffin, late Chief Justice of the Supreme court of this State. It will be an address worthy of the occasion and of the distinguished speaker. *Wil. Herald.*

Remember the Agricultural Fair. It commences next Tuesday, and will continue four days. The Railroad companies have exhibited their patriotism and good sense, by reducing the fair to half rates, thus affording our enterprising farmers an agreeable opportunity of seeing the improvement their honorable profession is undergoing in all parts of the state. We can't allow ourself the pleausure of visiting this inviting and instructive and cheering scene, such is the nature of our business, but we would earnestly urge every one of our readers, who can do so, to go up and help speed the plow. Wayne we hope will be represented, and, we trust, creditably. Some of her farmers are among the best in the state, and her mechanics will compare favorably with there brothers elsewhere. We wish all who go a pleasant time, rich sights, plentiful tables, and sound sleep. *Golds. Tribune.*

The Yellow Fever at the South.

We regret to preceive that the yellow fever continues to range in several towns in Mississippi and Louisana. At Jackson Miss., at last accounts, this discase was very violent, and there were some 120 cases. Dr. Grey Shipwith, ex-Mayor Thos. Pliant and James Bunchman, druggist, were among the dead. Rev. Messrs. Corbyn, Godfrey and Dennis-ton, and Drs. Boyd, Craft and Brown and Mrs. Judge Clifton were among the sick. Hundreds have left the city.

At Vicksburg, up to the 1st inst., there had been 86 deaths, among them Rev. H. Williams, of the Presbyterian, and the Rev. Mr. Fly of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Dr. Wilson and ex-Sheriff Morris—the latter in the country. Dr. Farrar was dangerously ill in the country. The disease in the city was slowly abating.

At Warrenton, Miss., several deaths have occcurred. Judge Maynadier is one of the victims.

A letter from Donaldsonville, La., says:

"I have just heard that thirteen Nuns had died since last Saturday at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, in the parish of St. James. This parish (Ascension) has had its share of victims, as many as five in a week having died in one family, and we hear of many that are down with fever, and very few get well. In our little village we have had it pretty bad, but principally among strangers.

MARRIED,

In Christ Church, in this City, on Wednesday afternoon last, by the Rev. Dr. Mason, Matt. P. Taylor, Esq., of Virginia, to Miss Mary, daughter of the late Hon. Louis D. Henry.

On the 4th inst., by Rev. E. W. Cox, James W. Howard, of Edgecombe, to Miss Peninah Martin, of Martin county.

In Yancey county, on the 4th of last September, by I. A. Pearson, Esq., Mr. Wm. Hughes to Miss Susanah Erwin.

Also, on the same day, by the same, Mr. Charles McKinney to Miss Martha Hughes—all of Yancey.

On Tuesday, 6th September, by Rev. A. J. Lacker, Mr. P. C. Joyce, of Patrick county, Va., to Miss Mary, daughter of Joel Hawkins, Esq., of Stokes.

On Tuesday, 2d inst., by the Rev. Jas. M. Gunn, Mr. Wm. M. Bonner, to Miss Catharine, daughter of Charles Whitlock, Esq.,—all of Surry.

In Fayetteville, on the 4th inst., Mr. G. S. Gibson, formerly of Randolph, to Miss Sarah Evans, daughter of the late Jonathan Evans, Jr.

In Harnett county, by Rev. E. McNair, Mr. John R. McLeod to Miss Catharine McKellar.

In Bladen county, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. Daniel McDuffie, Mr. Raiford Cole, of Randolph county, to Miss Eliza Johnson, daughter of Joel Johnson, Esq.

In Wilmington, on the 3d inst., Mr. James Fleet to Miss Sarah Caroline Sholar.

In New Hanover county, on Thursday the 14th inst., by Rev. Mr. Black, Mr. Francis Melton to Miss Martha Ann Savage.

In Greensborough, on Wednesday morning, 10th inst., at 7 o'clock, by the Rev. J. J. Smyth, Clement G. Wright, Esq., of Fayetteville, to Miss Annette Eliza, daughter of Jesse H. Lindsay, Esq., of Greensborough.

In Tarboro', on Wednesday morning last, by Rev. T. R. Owen, Mr. Conway W. Burton, of New Haven, Con., Miss Lucinda R. Pender, daughter of Col. Joshua Pender, dec'd.

In Nash county, on Wednesday evening last, by Rev. T. R. Owen Mr. John H. Hyman, of Palmyra, Halifax county, to Miss Leah A. Hart, daughter of Elder Robert D. Hart.

DIED,

In Beaufort, Carteret county, on the 1st instant, John Daves, Esq., in the 24th year of his age.

Mr. Daves was the eldest son of the late John P. Daves, Esq., of Newbern, and grandson of the late Edward Graham, Esq., of the same town. He was a graduate of "Harvard," and was engaged in preparing himself for entering into the legal profession in this State, when he was checked in his career by the rapid decline which terminated in a few months a life which gave joy to many, and care to very few.

Endowed with brilliant social qualities, he had in his journey through this naughty world made for himself more friends than falls to the lot of most young men, while the brave, manly, upright, and frank nature which characterized him from his earliest boyhood, grappled them to him with hooks of steel. Many an eye will grow moist, and many a manly heart soften, far from his home, when the sad announcement which heads this paragraph is made known. To such it will be a source of comfort to know that the deceased died as he had lived in the bosom of the Catholic church, we trust in favor with God, and in perfect charity with the world.

This brief tribute to a friendship which lasts beyond the grave, is penned by one to whom, he who has gone before, was from childhood as a brother; by one who laments the loss which our State has sustained by the untimely death of one so highly gifted; by one whose sympathies are well known to the widowed mother and desolate home he has left behind him. Alas! our brother. H.

ATTENTION! "OAK-CITY GUARDS."

PARADE ON CAPITOL SQUARE ON THURSDAY next (18th inst.,) at 10 o'clock, A. M., in Winter Uniform, armed and equipped.

(By order of the Captain,)
CHAS. H. THOMPSON O. S.

ATTENTION! "INDEPENDENT GUARDS."

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED TO MEET at MECHANIC'S HALL on (THURSDAY) morning, 18th inst., at 10 o'clock, for parade, in Winter Uniform, armed and equipped according to law.

By order of the Captain,
J. C. S. LUMSDEN, O. S.

THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 13.

The market better supplied with BACON, and selling at 15 cents—COTTON arriving freely, sales at 8¾ to 9—Sales of new CORN at 65 to 70 cents—FODDER 90 cents to $1—LARD 13 to 14 cents—BEEF 5 cents—FLOUR from $7 to $7 75.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 13, 1855.

TURPENTINE—No change to notice in prices, and market firm. Further sales yesterday of 114 bbls. at $3 for yellow dip, $ 280 lbs. This morning 100 bbls went at same figure.

SPTS. TURP.—The market is unsteady, and prices have declined on last quotation. Sales yesterday of 90 bbls. at 42½ cents, and 180 do. at 43 cents ₱ gallon. No sales this morning, and the price has a downward tendency.

TAR—Sale yesterday of 57 bbls. at $2 30 ₱ bbl.

COTTON—A lot of 10 bales (South Carolina) middling fair sold yesterday at 9¼ cents ₱ lb.

TIMBER—Sale of one raft at $10 ₱ M. *Journal.*

PETERSBURG MARKET.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 13, 1855.

WHEAT—The market to-day was not so active. Early in the morning one or two choice samples brought $2 10. Afterwards $2 05 was the best to be done.

COTTON—The market is more active to-day, with considerable sales at 9 and 9¼. The latter for prime.

GUANO—The market is almost bare with sales making at $55 to-day.

CLOVER SEED—The market is very active at $8, with an upward tendency.

TOBACCO—The market remains steady without change in prices since our last.

LARD—We note sales of kegs at 12; barrels at 13; and pails at 16 cents.

BACON—The market is very active with sales of Va. hog round at 13½ to 14. Western sides and shoulders at 14 to 14½ cents.

MACKEREL—Medium No. 3's 5¾ to $6.

SALT—Some holders of Liverpool fine ask $1 85; the stock is in few hands.

FLOUR—Sales of city brands extra 9½ to 9¾; Superfine $9.

APPLE BRANDY—In good demand; last sales at 85c.

CORN—We hear of no sales to-day. We quote at 80 to 85, and the market not brisk. *Express.*

New Arrivals!
FALL GOODS FOR 1855!!

T. R. FENTRESS WOULD TENDER HIS WARM acknowledgements to the public for the liberal patronage which he has received at their hands. He trusts, by the judiciousness of his selections, the style of his workmanship, and a prompt attention to his business, to merit, not only a full continuance, but an increase, of the same.

He has just returned from New York with the most attractive FALL STOCK ever brought to this market, to which he respectfully invites general attention. This stock embraces the latest and most fashionable styles:

Black, Blue, Olive and Green French and English Cloths;
French and English Cassimeres, of every color; Vestings of every quality.

Also, Dress Shirts, Silk and Flannel Shirts;
Drawers, Scarfs, Cravats, Gloves;
Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, &c.

He has also on hand a small stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, which he will sell at a very slight advance above cost. Call, then, if you want *cheap Clothing!*

☞ Paris and American fashions for the Fall of 1855 just received.

☞ All persons indebted to the subscriber will please call and settle immediately, either by cash or note. The last six months' business fell due on the 1st instant, *and accounts bear interest from the expiration of each term.*

☞ Those debtors *living at a distance* will oblige the subscriber, even in the default of a settlement, by communicating their place of residence. Otherwise, he may be driven to a disagreeable necessity.

Oct. 12, 1855. 94—3t.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS!
TUNING, &c.

A. G. KERN, LATE OF BALTIMORE, WOULD respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Raleigh and vicinity, that he is making his third annual tour of the state, and will be in town a few days to attend to any tuning or repairing of Pianos, Melodeons, &c, that may be entrusted to him. Provided with a very complete set of tools, and the best of materials, he is prepared for every emergency. All work warranted to give satisfaction.

N. B.—The same towns and villages visited regularly every year.

Orders may be left at Lawrence's Hotel.

He has also made arrangements with several of the best manufacturers in the country, by which he is enabled to supply purchasers with very superior Pianos, Melodeons, &c. ☞ AT FACTORY PRICES! Every instrument will be accompanied (if desired,) with a written guarantee by the maker, and will be kept in tune, *without charge*, for a number of years.

Oct. 15, 1855. 94—1t.

JOHNSTON'S CHEMISTR

FOR SALE,

A highly valuable water-power on a never-failing stream, with an abundant supply of water, and near the Railroad.

THE SUBSCRIBER, INTENDING TO REMOVE to the southwest, wishes to sell his

OIL, GRIST, AND SAW MILLS

situate on Neuse River, about nine miles northeast of the city of Raleigh, and two and a half miles from Huntsville Depot, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

The mill tract contains about thirty-two acres of land lying on both sides of the river.

The OIL MILL is in perfect order, its machinery is of the most approved construction, and is capable of producing fifteen thousand gallons, per annum, of cotton seed, linseed and castor oil. There are also attached to it one of Carver's largest size cotton gins and a cotton screw. Fifteen year's acquaintance with the oil making business justifies him in the remark that it is one of the most profitable and satisfactory that he has any knowledge of.

The SAW MILL, re-built two years ago, and running with Hotchkiss's vertical wheels, is surpassed by few in the country, and a ready sale is found for the lumber at the mill.

The GRIST MILL has a large custom, and being in a thickly settled and largely grain-growing neighbourhood, would, with slight repairs, command a custom yielding 500 barrels of toll corn a year, while at a small expense a flour mill could be attached to it which would yield an annual toll of one thousand bushels of wheat.

A more favourable opportunity for a profitable investment, in Wake county, has never been presented. In the hands of a prudent and energetic man, who would give them his personal attention, these mills would pay for themselves in a very short time.

WILLIAM J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

Valuable Property at Public Sale in the Town of Warrenton, N. C.

A DISSOLUTION OF THE CO-PARTNERSHIP between BOBBITT & MINETREE, in the Coach-making business, having taken place, and a sale of the property belonging to the late firm being necessary, in order to ensure an equitable division, they will expose to public sale, without reserve, on the premises, on the 25th day of October next, their New, Large, Extensive, and Complete Coach Factory, situated in the business part of the Town of Warrenton N. C., immediately on the Main Street, opposite to, and within, fifty yards of the Court House. The principal edifice constructed of Stone and Brick, is 75 feet in length, and 26 feet in width, containing a Stone Basement 5½ feet long, and 26 feet wide, used as a Smith's Shop, in which there are four Forges with flues running out of the top of the house, which is covered with tin, and thus rendered secure against ignition from sparks. In the upper story there are three rooms, of which one is designed for trimming, one for painting, and the remaining one for varnishing, and all plastered. The lower department consists of a Show Room, and a Wood Shop, the former fronting the street, and the latter in the rear.

There is, likewise on the lot a separate house for timber or lumber, 50 by 26 feet, and abundant shelters for the protection of any quantity of work that may be sent for repairs. There is, also, on the lot another house, 28 by 24 feet, 2 stories high, of which the upper is designed for unfinished work and the lower for work that has been repaired. The whole establishment was erected recently, and expressly, for the business of Coach making, and is the most extensive and complete in the State of North Carolina.

The lot is sufficiently spacious to afford room for the erection of as many and as extensive buildings in addition, as any person might desire for the carrying on of the business in all its branches. It is now well enclosed that it can not be entered by any one not having the keys which unlock the gates. In one of the shelters forming a part of the enclosure of the lot, are two Smith's forges, which were built within the last 12 months.

Terms, which shall be accommodating, will be made known on the day of sale. Possession given on the 1st day of Jan'y, 1856.

WM. H. BOBBITT,
JAMES MINETREE.

Sept. 20, 1855.—ts

☞ Any person purchasing the above property and wishing to engage in the Coach making business, can buy of me at fair valuation and on liberal terms a lot of timber, a quantity of unfinished work, and all kinds of materials.

WM. H. BOBBITT.

Sept. 25, 1855. 1092—wtd

NEW FIRM---TO THE PUBLIC.

BECKWITH AND CLAYTON WOULD inform their friends and the public generally that they have entered into partnership, and have on hand for the *Fall and Winter Trade*, at the old stand of I. Beckwith, opposite Lawrence's Hotel, a heavy stock of

GROCERIES,

which the following list in part comprises,

A large lot of **Coffee---Laguira, Rio and Java.**
Coffee Sugar---Crushed and Clarified, of different grades and prices.
A good lot of **Teas.**
A heavy stock of **Sole and Upper Leather.**
A large assortment of **Boots and Shoes,** among which are fine calf and kip boots, calf shoes---ladies' and gents'.
Also, a good lot of **Brogans,** for men and boys.
Candles---Adamantine and Tallow.
All kinds of **Fancy Soap.**
Shot, Powder and Caps.
Water Buckets of different kinds.
125 Bags of Salt---Liverpool and Grn'd Allum.
Nails of all sizes. **Cotton Yarns.**
Bacon, Lard, Flour and Meal.
A lot of splendid **Tobacco.**
Bagging and Rope.
A good lot of **Cigars**—various brands.
Also, a good lot of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are to be found **Domestics** from 4 to 5 qrs. wide, **Bleaching Goods** for Gentlemen's wear, such as **Cassimere, Satinet, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Osnaburgs and Kerseys,** a fine lot of heavy **Blankets and Hats** suitable for negro's wear, and a great many others too tedious to mention.

☞ Our goods will be sold upon accommodating terms for CASH. Please give us a call and examine for yourselves.

Raleigh, September 26, 1855. 88—tf.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the name of Pullen & Belvin is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. D. & R. S. Pullen are authorized to settle the business of the concern.

J. D. PULLEN,
R. S. PULLEN,
E. C. BELVIN.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING PURCHASED THE interest of E. C. Belvin in the Stock of Goods, notes, and accounts belonging to the firm of Pullen & Belvin, will continue the business under the name of J. D. & R. S. Pullen, and design keeping on hand a large assortment of Hardware, Coach Trimmings, &c., &c.

J. D. PULLEN,
R. S. PULLEN.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Pullen & Belvin are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. J. D. & R. S. PULLEN.

Raleigh, Sept. 27, 1855. 89—tf.

RUNAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ABOUT the 15th of last August, a bound girl, of yellow complexion, about 16 or 17 years of age. She has a scar under her throat, a fine set of white teeth, she is tall and straight. I forewarn all persons from hiring or harboring said negro girl, as she is lawfully bound to me. Her name is Francis Harris. Any person apprehending the said negro girl, and delivering her to me, or securing her so that I can get her in any jail or otherwise, will be suitably rewarded. She is supposed to be somewhere about Raleigh or Chapel Hill.

HINTON FRANKLIN.

Raleigh N. C. Sept. 8.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE HOUSE OF ATTRACTION HAS THIS DAY opened with $10,000 worth of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, introducing almost every variety of the newest styles and importations of Ladies DRESS GOODS, and also for Gentlemen's wear, with a good assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, &c.

The above Goods have been bought within fifteen days, which I respectfully ask you all to come and see.

Call at the 3d d or above the late R. Smith's corner, and one door above Evans & Cooke's, Fayetteville St., where you will find gentlemen of the right stripe, ever ready and willing to serve you.

ALEXANDER CREECH.

Raleigh, Sept. 14, 1855. 85—6t.

☞ Star, Age and Pennant copy six times.

LIVERY STABLE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE PLEASED TO INform their friends and the public generally that they have recently bought the *Livery Stables* formerly owned by J. Nixon, Esq., near the Market House, where they will keep on hand well broke and tractable horses, carriages and buggies, with good trusty drivers, for the accommodation of those who may wish to travel. Horses, also, boarded by the day or month. Their prices will be in accordance with the times. All possible pains will be taken to give general satisfaction to those who may patronize their establishment.

L. T. CLAYTON,
I. BECKWITH.

Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1855. 88—tf.

W. R. JOHNSON & CO.

Wholesale Dealers and Jobbers in Boots, Shoes, Brogans Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valices, Wrapping Paper, &c.,

ARE NOW RECEIVING A GENERAL ASSORTment of all articles belonging to their branch of trade. They invite the attention of *all merchants* and wholesale dealers to an examination of their stock, which, having been purchased of the manufacturers and made to our own order, will be sold on reasonable terms to prompt and punctual customers.

W. R. JOHNSON & CO.,
No. 65, East Sycamore St., two doors below Paul & McIlwaine.

Petersburg, Va., Sept., 1, 81—1m.

NOTICE.---THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTORS of the late John Atkinson, of Johnston county, have lost or mislaid a receipt or certificate of stock in the Bank of the State, for 62 Shares, No. 185, and dated June 29, 1835. Said certificate or receipt made out in the said John Atkinson's name.

ELIJAH ATKINSON,
AGRIPPA MITCHENER, } Exec'trs.

August 28, 1855. 81—6m.

THE LAND OF GOLD!
Reality Versus Fiction!
BY HINTON R. HELPER.

1 VOL. 12 MO. 300 PAGES; NEATLY BOUND IN cloth; price $1. Published and for sale by the single copy, dozen, hundred or thousand, by HENRY TAYLOR, *Sun Iron Building*, Baltimore. Sent free of postage, on the receipt of one dollar. The usual discount made to the trade.

CONTENTS:

Chapter 1. California Unveiled,
" 2. The Balance Sheet,
" 3. Society in California,
" 4. San Francisco,
" 5. San Francisco continued,
" 6. San Francisco concluded,
" 7. The Chinese in California,
" 8. Cursory Views,
" 9. Sunday in California,
" 10. Bear and Bull Fight,
" 11. Sacramento,
" 12. Yuba—The Miner's Tent,
" 13. Stockton and Sonora,
" 14. Voyage to California via Cape Horn.
" 15. Voyage from California via Nicaragua,
" 16. My last Mining Adventure,
" 17. The Vigilance Committee,
" 18. Bodega,
" 19. The Digger Indians and Negroes,
" 20. Are you Going to California?

Extracts from the Opinions of the Press.

"The author goes into an examination of the statistics of California to ascertain her actual value to the country, compared with her cost. He gives her full credit for her gold, examines her other resources, agricultural and commercial, and comes to the conclusion that, in spite of the treasure she has been pouring so liberally into the world's lap, she has not yet paid for herself. Much space is devoted to the question of her present solvency and her future prospects, and the views advanced are to us novel. A residence of three years in California, in which the author has, at different periods, dwelt in all its regions, from San Francisco up to the mines, has given him a right to speak upon it, and he utters no half-way opinion. He is positive in his statements, and copious in his citations of facts bearing upon them.—There is a fair share of adventure in this volume. The author sees all the lions of the Eureka State, goes into the drinking and gambling saloons of San Francisco, and gives us an account of their interior, witnesses a bull and bear fight and describes it very minutely, meets with Chinese, Digger Indians, and all the mixed nations that frequent the new State, works at the mines, both Northern and Southern, and gives in his experience, which, in one case at least, is very amusing, and, in short, presents a picture of the entire country as he saw it. We believe the book is destined to attract attention. There is a freshness and *naivete* about it which removes it from the class of common works of travel."

Southern Quarterly Review.

"Aside from his own experience, the author advances a number of statistics and general facts in proofs of the truth and in vindication of the severity of his allegations. The book is very entertaining, and will be read with great interest by every body." *Baltimore Sun.*

"The author is a North Carolinian. He has written his book in a very agreeable style, and relates many interesting incidents." *Baltimore Clipper.*

"It is well written, and cannot be read but with wonder and amazement. The work must have a great sum." *Baltimore Patriot.*

"Mr. Helper supports his inferences and deductions by an array of facts and figures which stand out in bold relief when contrasted with the statements sometimes made and believed that California is hardly less than an earthly paradise. As we design shortly to give an extended notice of the book, we forbear more comment at the present time, farther than to say that we have also resided for several years in the "golden State," and know personally that most of the statements made in the books (dismal as they are) are briefly true." *National American.*

"It is a book of merit in point of ability, and of value in its facts and truthfulness." *Richmond Examiner.*

For sale by H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Aug. 21, 1855. 1089—w4t.

NEW STORE.—AT THE OLD STAND OF JOHN PRIMROSE, on Fayetteville street, just above the Market House.

The subscriber has opened a full stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Jewelry, Groceries, and a general assortment of every thing usually kept in a City Store, which he will sell at wholesale or retail at cost. He is determined to sell, and must and will sell; and those in want of goods or groceries can now get bargains. Call soon, and give me a trial before you buy elsewhere.

MARX. SCHLOSS.

Raleigh, Feb. 2, 1855. 21—tf.

The Winter is Gone and the Spring is Come.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS FOR SALE ON REAsonable terms:

3 likely well broke Mules,
3 first-rate brood Mares, one by Imported Rowton out of a thorough bred Sir Archie mare,
Also, Cows and Calves, best breed North Devon and Shorthorned Durham,
Also, 1 or 2 Yoke of Oxen, likely and well broke,
" A few fine Young Bulls, best breed,
" 15 Sheep, ½ South Down and ½ Merino,
" 30 Barrels best Old Apple Brandy,
And a good 4 Horse Wagon and Gear.

SETH JONES,
Pomona, Wake County, N. C.

March 11, 1855. 31—tf.

N. B.—I have certificates to prove the blood of the above stock. S. J.

NIXON'S HOUSE.

[FORMERLY MRS. BORDEN'S]
West Side Railroad.
Goldsborough, N. C.

This extensive and well known public Establishment has been purchased and was reopened by the Subscriber for the reception of guests on the 4th inst.

It is pleasantly and conveniently situated in the centre of business, and is directly opposite to, and WEST of the Ticket Offices, of the Wilmington and Weldon and the Centeral Railroad Companies, where the cars stop on their arrival and departure, and where FAITHFUL SERVANTS WILL BE IN WAITING to take baggage, and give such other attentions as the traveller may require.

THE HOUSE has been remodelled, repaired, and thoroughly renovated from cellar to garret, and furnished throughout with New Furniture, selected with special care, and arranged with an eye single to the comforts of the casual guest or permanent boarder.

THE TABLE

Will be richly furnished with the substantials, the dainties and delicacies of the seasons. Foreign as well as domestic markets will be rendered tributary to the constant supply, which will be served up in the best style, by orderly, obliging and well trained servants.

THE BAR

Will be a Storehouse of the best Wines and Liquors, and superintended by a gentleman of courtesy and integrity, thoroughly acquainted with his business—comprising the knowledge of what is due to the rights and comforts of the public, as well as to himself and his employer.

THE STABLES,

which are among the best in the State, have been placed in the keeping of a skillful and careful manager, who will always have under his care the best and most experienced ostlers, and it will be among the chief cares of the proprietor to see that horses of his guests be well fed and thoroughly groomed.

This entire establishment has been purchased and fitted up at an enormous expense, and it will be the pleasure, as, of course, it will be the interest of the subscriber, to render the House in every respect equal to any in the country. He therefore trusts that a generous public will renew and continue the liberal patronage heretofore extended to this House, while under the care of its former proprietress, Mrs. Borden, who gained for it a celebrity throughout the entire Union.

H. R. NIXON.

August 14, 1855. 77—1y.

THE FAVORITE AUTHORESS OF THE SOUTH!—A new Novel by the Author of "Alone."—First Edition, 10,000 Copies, now ready.—"The Hidden Path," a Novel, by Marion Harland, of Richmond, Va.—One elegant 12mo. Vol., 434 pages—Price, $1 25.

The extraordinary success of Miss Harland's "Alone"—running through edition after edition, with great rapidity—re-published in England with a still larger sale—translated into the French and German languages with marked success—is perhaps the best evidence of the originality and popularity of her writings. In the language of an eminent critic—"She may henceforth take rank among the most successful novelists of the United States."

"Those who have read "Alone'—and those who have not, should—will be interested and gratified to know, that a new book by Virginia's gifted authoress, entitled 'The Hidden Path,' is now ready. Beautifully as 'Marion Harland' has woven the threads of life in other romance and song, she is a poetress of rare felicity—we are safe in predicting that her new work will surpass all her previous efforts in fine delineation, brilliancy and power, and that Mr. Derby will be called upon to record it on his books as one of the most popular and successful of modern literary issues. Since reading 'Alone' we shall impatiently await the appearance of 'The Hidden Path.'"—*N. Y. Evening Mirror.*

J. C. DERBY, Publisher, 119 Nassau street, New Hork,
And for sale by all booksellers and news agents.

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Sept. 7, 1855. 83—

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBscriber offers for sale privately, the tract of land in Warren County, N. C., known by the name of "Buck Spring," the former residence of the late Nathaniel Macon. It is one of the most valuable highland plantations in the county, containing about 1,750 acres—from 900 to 1000 of which are in original growth and heavily timbered. There are 250 acres of very fine creek low grounds, half of which are cleared, (part very recently.) The Stables, Cribs and Barns are in full repair—the latter capable of curing from 25 to 30 hog-heads of Tobacco. On the tract is good water power and a mill site, and the location is eligible for either a Grist or Saw Mill. It is within six miles of Macon and Lyttleton Depots, on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and adjoining the lands of John E. Boyd, Esq., and Miss Elizabeth Mitchell. The overseer is on the place at all times, and will go over it with any one who may wish to purchase.

For terms, &c., call on or address

ROBERT L. JONES,
Palmer's Spring, Mecklenburg Co., Va.

September 7, 1855. 1090—2mw.

TO RENT.—A LARGE, NEW AND COMMODIous dwelling, with all necessary out houses, situated near the Central Railroad Depot. The house has ten rooms, with a fireplace in each room, and is well adapted for a boarding house. There is a good garden attached.

Also one other house, on the same lot, with a store room and other rooms sufficient for a small family. This is an excellent business stand. These houses will be rented together or separately. Apply to

H. PENNINGTON.

Raleigh, Sept. 20, 1855. 87—tf.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!

THE SPECTATOR!
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE SOUTH HAS TOO LONG BEEN DEPENDENT upon the northern cities for its periodical literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a flood over that part of the nation south of Mason and Dixon's Line, many of them carrying with them some of the prejudices of abolitionism; and inculcating, to a greater or less extent, doctrines injurious to southern institutions. This dependence of the mass of southern readers should be thrown off—and it is believed would have been long ago, if there had been facilities in the South for the publication of first class literary papers.

THE SPECTATOR,

Is published by a gentleman who has long been connected with some of the southern dailies, and has been undertaken to supply this want—that of a high-toned weekly paper

Of Southern interest and character.

The general plan of the paper is as follows: It has eight pages; three of which are filled with the best articles on Literature, Science, and the Arts; one to the editor's comments upon passing themes; one to general news, foreign and domestic; one to the interests of the Farmer—[the information on this page will be mainly derived from the Agricultural Bureau of the U. S. Patent Office]; one to a synopsis of the operations of the Departments of the Government; and one, during the winter, to a report of the proceedings of Congress: altogether making a plan which will be rigidly adhered to, and which is unequalled by any paper in the country, North or South.

The SPECTATOR is printed on new type and on fine paper. Its quarto form makes it convenient for binding, and each annual volume being accompanied by a full index, it will be a most valuable paper for preservation and reference.

Subscription, Two dollars a year. No paper is sent without the money. Specimen copies can be had on application to

AUG. F. HARVEY,
Editor and Publisher,
Washington, D. C.

Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1855. 1080—12tw.

"THE SPECTATOR."

A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE TO COMMENCE about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the SPECTATOR, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture; together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments of the Government, together with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original and selected. Its location as the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the SPECTATOR an acceptable visiter to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partizan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertaining fixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

The SPECTATOR will be printed in quarto from, on good paper and new type; each number containing eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 416 pages.—Each volume will be accompanied by a full and complete index to its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscription and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C.

AUG. F. HARVEY & Co.

Washington City, May 22, 1855. 52—

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST,
AND BEST READING
Weekly Paper in Virginia,
IS THE
WEEKLY EXPRESS,

ONLY TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, CONTAINING FORTY COLUMNS READING MATTER, PRINTED ON A DOUBLE SHEET.

IT IS PUT TO PRESS AT A LATE HOUR ON FRIday, and sent off by the first mails; so that all subscribers, within two hundred and fifty miles of Petersburg, on any line of railroad, will receive the

Weekly Express on Saturday Night,

Containing the latest Telegraphic News from every section of this Country and Europe.

ITS LEADING FEATURES ARE,

American Biography, Interesting Fiction, Agricultural Matter, Arts and Sciences, Incidents of Travel, Wit and Humor, Domestic News, Sabbath Reading, Old World Matters, Choice Miscellany.

The Weekly Express will give full particulars of events that transpire in this Great Country. We can and do boast of

Our Size, our Quantity of Matter, our Best Selections, and of all that Interests the Reading World!

Subscriptions received at "The Express Office," in the Express Building, Petersburg, Va., Bank Street, between Sycamore and Market Streets, and near the Exchange and Virginia Banks, the Post Office and Merchants' Exchange.

To Postmasters and other Agents, a discount of 20 per cent. is given for all clubs of five and over; or six copies sent for ten dollars. All orders promptly attended to. Address,

ANDREW F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.

June 8, 1855. 57—

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one to two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition.*

Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.

GEO. T. COOKE & CO.

Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 30—tf.

☞ Register copy.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

CHARLES H. THOMPSON,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIzens of Raleigh, the county and the country adjoining that he has fitted up in splendid style the house formerly occupied by the Insurance Company, on the west side of Fayetteville Street, and between Mr. S. H. Young's and Murray & O'Neal's Dry Good Stores, where he has opened a *rich and beautiful assortments of* NEW JEWELRY of all the modern styles, consisting of the ornamented and the useful, and to which he invites the attention of the Ladies.

He has also for the gentlemen a good lot of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which will be warranted to perform well, when delivered to the customer; also a few excellent double barrel guns brought on expressly for the hunters of Carolina, also a great variety of walking Canes. In fact at the New Jewelry Store, any and every thing usually kept in such establishments may be found at prices that cannot fail to please the customer.

Repairing executed at short notice and satisfaction guaranteed.

October 15, 1854. 94—tf.

☞ Register, Post, Age, Metropolitan copy.

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. CRENSHAW as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address DR. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,

Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.

Nov. 23, 1853. 3—tf.

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.
ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.
FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FUBT, Jr., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.

R. F., Jr., Ticket Agent.

February 27, 1855. 89—tf.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency THOMAS BRAGG, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, BY A RESOLUTION OF THE General Assembly, it is made the duty of the Governor of the State for the time being, "to set apart a day in every year, and to give notice thereof by Proclamation, as a day of solemn and public thanksgiving to Almighty God for past blessings, and of supplication for his continual kindness and care over us as a State and as a nation."

Now, therefore, I do by this, my Proclamation, set apart Thursday the 25th day of October next, as such day, and do most respectfully and earnestly recommend that it be observed accordingly by all the good people of this State.

Given under my hand and the great Seal of the [L. S.] State, at the Executive office, in the City of Raleigh, on the 17th day of September, 1855, and in the 80th year of American Independence.

THOMAS BRAGG.

By order of the Governor:
PUL. ASKI COWPER, *Private Secretary.*

September 18, 1855. 86—4w.

DEQUINCEY'S NEW WORK.—THE NOTE Book of an English Opium Eater, by Thomas De Quincey.

Also, DeQuincey's former writings, comprising the following:

The Confessions of an English Opium Eater, and the Suspiria De Profundis, 1 vol 16mo, with portrait, cloth
The Biographical Essays, 1 vol 16mo, ——
The Miscellaneous Essays, do ——
The Cæsars, do ——
Literary Reminiscences, 2 vols 16mo, ——
Narrative and Miscellaneous Papers, 2 vols 16mo, ——
Essays on the Poets, 1 vol 16mo, ——
Historical and Critical Essays, 2 vols 16mo, ——
Autobiographic Sketches, 1 vol 16mo, ——
Essays on Philosophical Writers, 2 vols 16mo, ——
Theological Essays and other Papers, do ——
Letters to a Young Man, and other Papers, 1 vol 16mo, ——

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Sept. 13, 1855. 86—tf.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Will be sold at Public Sale, on Thursday, the 18th of October next, on the Premises, if not previously disposed of at private sale, that valuable tract of land, with the Mills thereon, containing 300 acres, lying on both sides of Deep River, in Moore County, within three or four miles of the Plank Road leading from Fayetteville to Ashboro', and about 15 miles of Carthage.

This property is well improved, and possesses samples of much mineral wealth, and the water power cannot be excelled at any point on Deep River. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as all persons desirous of purchasing will call and examine for themselves before the sale.

If it should be desired, the Mill tract, with fifty acres of land on the south side of the river, all fresh cleared, will be sold separately.

Also, at the same time and place, I will sell all my crop of Corn, Fodder, Wheat, Rye, Shucks, Straw, &c. Also, all my stock of Hogs, Cattle, &c., Household and Kitchen furniture.

Terms liberal and made known on the day of sale. Call and get bargains, as the sale will be absolute and without reserve. Possession with good title given immediately, in time to sow wheat. WM. M. JOHNSON.

September 7, 1855. 85—td.

JUST TO HAND.—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED and are now opening an assortment of Goods for Fall and Winter trade, consisting of—

Blea & Bro. Domestics,
" " Jeans,
Bed Tickings,
Calicoes,
Fur. do,
Flannels,
Col'd Cambrics,
Jaconet do,
Swiss Muslins,
Col'd do,
Bl'k and Plaid Shawls,
Domest. Ginghams,
Cot. H'd'k'fs.
Laces and Fringes,
Silk and Velvet Trimings.

Also, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Bonnets. Also, Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

As these goods were consigned to us, they will be sold cheap for cash only.

LITCHFORD & COOKE,
Com. Merchants.

Raleigh, Sept 14, 1855. 85—

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—THE HISTORY of Napoleon Bonaparte, by John S. C. Abbott, with maps and illustrations.

Memoir of Rev. Sydney Smith, by his daughter, Lady Holland, with a selection from his letters, edited by Mrs. Austin.

Hudson's edition of Shakespeare, vol. 8, now ready.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Sept. 13, 1855. 85—

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

I WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD TO ANY person who will apprehend my two boys EDGAR and WILLIE, and deliver them to me, or confine them in some jail in the State, so that I get them, or Twenty five dollars for each. EDGAR is 32 years old and weighs 175 pounds, dark complexion and very good countenance when spoken to. Willie, is 19 years old and weighs 160 pounds nearly copper color. He worked two years at the Blacksmiths' trade and can make a good horse shoe and nails. They ran away the latter part of Dec. last, and no doubt Willie is passing himself off as a free negro, and may be striking in some shop.

SETH WARD.

Franklinton, Sept. 12th, 1855. 85—4t.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—WRAPping Paper, a supply of various sizes and qualities, prices to correspond, just received from the "Raleigh Paper Mills," and for sale low by W. L. POMEROY.

P. S.—Orders will receive prompt attention.

Sept. 14, 1855. 85—

A. J. ROGERS,
Attorney at Law,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COUNTIES OF NASH, Franklin, Granville and Warren. May be found at his office in Nashville, N. C.

Sept. 7, 1855. 1090—wtf.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
CAPON SPRINGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN SOLICITED by many southern friends to extend the present season, have determined to keep the Mountain House open for their accommodation until the 10th day of October.

The three tournaments for the season will take place on the 28th of August, the 12th and 26th of September.

The fare will be reduced five dollars per month, and two dollars per week, after the 1st of Sept.

BLAKEMORE & INGRAM.

August 19, 1855. 83—

FALL AND WINTER STOCK FOR 1855.

LYNN ADAMS,
MARKET SQUARE,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS friends and the public generally that he is now receiving his supply of Fall Goods comprising in part: Groceries of every kind, Shoes, Leather, Iron of every description, a general assortment of Hardware, Anvil and Belows, Salt, Spun Cotton, together with other Goods too numerous to mention, being the *largest and best* stock he has ever had the pleasure of offering to the public. He invites an examination from all, being confident that he can offer inducements both as to quality and prices, not to be met with in any other like establishment in this city, county, or State.

For the generous patronage I have heretofore received, I take this method of returning my sincere thanks, and hope by personal and strict attention to my business to merit a continuance of the same.

The best brands of Family Flour always on hand.

LYNN ADAMS.

Raleigh, Sept. 15, 1855. 1092—6mw.

AUTUMN SALES.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 78 or 80, Sycamore Street,
PETERSBURG, VA.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXHIBIT to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolin, a large and commanding stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods. Having purchased largely of Heavy Woolens early in June, we can offer goods at such prices as cannot fail to command attention.

One of our firm will remain in New York during the season, in attendance at the Auction Sales, and forwarding anything, new and novel, as it may be received by the weekly steamers from Europe.

Merchants who are compelled by competition to buy at the lowest market rates, will find our styles and prices such as will enable them to compete successfully with those who purchase in the Northern markets.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.

Petersburg, September 10, 1855. 84—

HARDING'S NEW STOCK.

OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS WILL please remember that Harding is now in New York City, superintending the manufacture of his *Stock of Fall and Winter Ready Made Clothing*, invoices of which we are daily receiving.

Our styles of goods are superior, and the workmanship cannot be excelled by those who do a Merchant Tailoring business exclusively.

We are extensively engaged in the Ready Made business, and can assure all that the *best bargains* will be given. Call and examine.

E. L. HARDING.

September 10, 1855. 84—

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.

March 29, 1853. 84—

NEW LAW BOOKS.—PARSON ON CONTRACTS Vol. 2.

Angell and Ames on Corporations. A new edition.

For Sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Sept. 7, 1855. 83—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Whl. H. Haywood, Jr.

Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 82—tf.

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

H. W. MILLER, S. D. ROGERS.

October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN, J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:

THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, } *Norfolk.*
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. } *Norfolk.*
Alex. Bell, Esq. *Norfolk.*
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*

September 16, 1853. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.

June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.

October 23, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.

D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN

HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained